FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 187 *26 September 1985*

ARGENTINA

Caputo Notes Rumored Shultz Proposal on Debt B 1
Deputies To Travel to London for Talks B 1
PRC Official Visits; Relations Analyzed B 1
Caputo To Visit Canada Officially 29 Sep B 1

BOLIVIA

Further on Events Related to Stage of Siege C 1
Minister Says Situation 'Normal' C 1
COB Reports Strikes Continue C 1
COB Files Writ for Leaders C 2
Lechin Oquendo Requests Exile C 3
Most Leaders To Be Freed C 3
ADN Says Congress Will Support State of Siege C 4
Vice President Heads Delegation to UN Meeting C 4

BRAZIL

President Sarney Addresses UN General Assembly D 1
Finance Minister Says Accord With Creditors Near D 9
Briefs: New Oilfield D 9

CHILE

Soviets Charged With Plundering Sea Resources E 1
Ships Said 'Gathering Data' E 1
Student Shot Dead; 48 Demonstrators Arrested E 1

COLOMBIA

Explosion Linked to Drug Traffickers Revenge F 1
Government, FARC Agree To Continue Talks F 1
[EL SIGLO 15 Sep]
Guerrillas Reject Truce F 2

PERU

President Addresses UN General Assembly J 1
Garcia Discusses Foreign Debt, Other Issues J 10
[Paris LE MONDE 21 Sep]
Original Order for 26 French Mirages Divided J 15
War Minister Visits Emergency Zone Military Units J 15
New Commander of Second Military Region Sworn In J 15

MEXICO

Sepulveda Thanks UN for Approving Aid Resolution M 1
Venezuelan, Spanish Presidents Meet De la Madrid M 1
Gonzalez Pledges Support M 2

PANAMA

Spadafora's Brother Makes Statement on Killing N 1
LA PRENSA Urges Suspensions [25 Sep] N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Gutierrez Analyzes Recent Nicaraguan Actions P 1
[LA PRENSA 14 Sep]
Monge on PRC Relations, Figueres Visit P 2

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Ines Duarte Kidnapping Developments P 2
'Highest Level' Contacts Held P 2
Rumor of Deadline Officially Denied P 3
Rey Prendes on Developments P 3
Officer Says Forces Thwarting Transportation Ban P 6
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 23 Sep]
Army, Police Raid AFP Photographer's Home P 7

GUATEMALA

Head of State Decrees End of School Year P 7
FAR Claims Two Army Casualties in Peten P 8
[PRENSA LIBRE 17 Sep]
EGP Reports Casualties on Army in Nebaj P 8
[PRENSA LIBRE 21 Sep]
Lobos Zamora Rejects Guerrilla Claims P 9

NICARAGUA

Ministry Report Alleges Costa Rican Aid to Contras P 9
Cabezas Reports Links Between CIA, FDN P 10
Honduras Asked To Return Hijacked Plane P 11
Labor Leader Moreno Calls for Wage Increase P 11

CUBA

Further Coverage of Visit by Poland's Jaruzelski	Q 1
Tours School With Raul Castro	Q 1
Farewell Ceremony Held	Q 1
Sends Castro Appreciation Message	Q 1
Warsaw TV Interviews Castro	Q 2
Further on Castro Proposal To Cancel Mexican Debt	Q 3
Bravo Holds Talks With Nicaraguan Delegation	Q 4
Cuba, USSR Jurists Sign Cooperation Protocol	Q 4
Foreign Trade Minister Visits Romania 24 Sep	Q 4
Visits Albania 25 Sep	Q 4
Further Reports [cross-reference]	

CAPUTO NOTES RUMORED SHULTZ PROPOSAL ON DEBT

PY251800 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has been surprised by a report being disseminated in Buenos Aires that the United States is reportedly willing to start political talks on the debt of the Latin American countries. The United States will reportedly call a meeting of Latin American foreign or finance ministers. This was not reported in New York, stated Caputo, who added: Yesterday I held meetings with the Brazilian, Uruguayan, and Peruvian foreign ministers -- who are being mentioned by the report as the recipients of the information reportedly conveyed to them by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz himself -- and we discussed the foreign debt issue, but no one noted such a development.

Caputo also confirmed that the Soviet foreign minister has invited him to visit the Soviet Union, adding that he may do so early in 1986. In addition, Caputo said that the Soviet Union still supports the Argentine stand on the Malvinas Islands.

DEPUTIES TO TRAVEL TO LONDON FOR TALKS

PY251621 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2334 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 23 Sep (NA) -- Next January a group of Argentine legislators will meet with their British counterparts in the House of Commons. The purpose of the meeting will be to contnue contacts in the claims over the Malvinas Islands after the war unleashed in 1982. The announcement of this meeting to be held between Argentine and British legislators was made today by Justicialist legislator Julio Amoedo, who said that the meeting will be held in London at the invitation of Cyril D. Townsend, member of the House of Commons and representative of the Conservative Party.

This will be the first time an Argentine delegation will visit the British Parliament. The invitation was extended by Townsend on half of the House of Commons' Latin American group, of the ad hoc group of the House of Commons, and of the House of Lords. During a press conference held at Congress, the Argentine legislator stated that the invitation to the Argentine legislators is "particularly important" since it was extended from one parliament to another.

PRC OFFICIAL VISITS: RELATIONS ANALYZED

PY251834 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0320 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Sep (TELAM) -- Jia Shi, the PRC vice minister for economic relations and trade, met today with International Relations Secretary Jorge Sabato at the Foreign Ministry. The PRC diplomat was accompanied by PRC Ambassador Wei Baoshan, who headed the PRC delegation at the meetings held by the joint commission created during Foreign Minister Dante Caputo's visit to the PRC.

The joint commission is analyzing all aspects of relations between the two countries and the prospects for future negotiations.

CAPUTO TO VISIT CANADA OFFICIALLY 29 SEP

PY251905 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Dante Caputo will make an official visit to Canada from 29 September to 1 October. In Ottawa, Caputo will review bilateral relations with Canadian Foreign Ministry officials.

FURTHER ON EVENTS RELATED TO STATE OF SIEGE

Minister Says Situation 'Normal'

PY251312 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has told the press that the situation in the country is normal, although isolated strikes are continuing in the mines.

[Begin Barthelemy recording] Generally speaking the situation is absolutely calm throughout the country, except in two departments. There are some sectors that are still observing the strike, such as the mining sector and some of the teachers sectors in some districts because their salaries are in arrears. In general, however, the situation is tranquil. [end recording]

Minister Barthelemy said that there are people who have been banished to the interior of the country. He explained that an evaluation of their cases will be made so that those who did not have much responsibility for recent events can be freed. He further explained that people have only been banished, not exiled.

[Begin recording] I want to take this occasion to explain that when we speak of banished persons, we are talking about those being kept in some part of the national territory. These people are not outside the country. An evaluation is being made to find out who bears less responsibility so that they can be brought back from the places where they have been banished. This work is being done in the Interior Ministry and the public will be informed as soon as decisions are reached. I also want to clarify some press reports that indicate Peru has offered political asylum to four labor leaders who have left Bolivia. I cannot understand why Peru would have to offer asylum to people who did not leave the country as exiles, but as tourists, carrying tourist visas, and did so of their own accord. [end recording]

These were comments by Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy.

COB Reports Strikes Continue

PY252344 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2143 GMT 24 Sep 85

[By Amanda Davila]

[Text] La Paz, 24 Sep (EFE) -- Today the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] released an underground report which stated that 6,813 persons are on hunger strikes in Bolivia protesting the state of siege, the curfew, the arrests and the banishments ordered by the government.

Angel Zaballa, a member of the COB Executive Committee, today reviewed the status of the Bolivian labor movement and announced more radical measures against President Victor Paz Estenssoro's administration that decreed a state of siege throughout the country on 19 September.

The main groups of hunger strikers are in the following locations: at the headquarters of the Central-Southern Council, 450 miners; the San Jose Mining district, where 5,335 miners are on strike; the Matilde mine, 100 people; the Corocoro mining district has 900; in La Paz there are three groups of women, university teachers and workers; in Cochabamba there are 11 groups of people; and in Milluni there are 300 miners ready to join the strike.

The most serious situation is the one in San Jose where more than 5,000 mineworkers have gone into the mining shafts, 500 meters deep, while the Army has surrounded the mines, Zaballa reported. He added that although there is no precise information about the situation prevailing in Catavi and Siglo XX, because the Army does not allow people to leave these districts, it is known that people are also on hunger strikes there.

The COB leader reported that this labor organization has decided to launch, together with groups of left-wing lawmakers, joint actions aimed at defending freedom and human rights which according to him have been violated.

As of yesterday, Congress has become the focal point of public attention because the members of the executive branch have been summoned to explain the reasons that led to the levying of the state of siege that permitted the arrest and banishment of union leaders. Today, Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy is due to continue his report to Congress on the atmosphere of social upheaval that according to him preceded the state of siege.

It will be up to Congress to decide on the legal status of the state of siege and the government measures against union and political leaders designed, according to the spokesmen of the administration, to do away with the atmosphere of chaos and anarchy which jeopardizes the democratic process and hampers the implementation of the economic policy.

Zaballa said: I believe that the workers have some political support in Congress to launch an action against the government. He also announced that the hunger strike will spread throughout the country. According to Zaballa, the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers has decided to go on with the hunger strike and has not ruled out the possibility of organizing a miners' march on La Paz. He added that the Federation of Factory Workers has decided to maintain the paralysis of the factories and to set up new pickets to pressure the government into bringing back the workers' top leaders.

Zaballa also said that the government has become a police and repressive regime. It is not true that an atmosphere of tranquillity prevails, as official propaganda claims. The factories are stalled, the mines besieged and the universities are closed, he added. Zaballa stated: We are concerned for the lives of many fellow workers who have disappeared, for others who have been banished to unhealthy places, and for the arrested and banished people whose only crime has been their refusal to support the antipopular and antinational economic policy of this administration.

The COB leader urged all popular and human rights organizations to join the movement of Bolivian workers and students, which is currently suffering an onslaught of fascist repression despite the democratic system prevailing in the country.

COB Files Writ for Leaders

PY251319 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] BOC legal advisers have filed a writ of habeas corpus with the Higher Court of Justice in La Paz against the interior minister. The writ asks for the release of the arrested union leaders and the return of some people banished to Pando and Beni Departments.

The writ was filed yesterday shortly before noon at the Secretariat of the Court of Justice, which will now have to study it and set the date for a hearing. The appellants are asking that the interior minister be present at the hearing and that the detainees and the banished people be present as well.

Lechin Iquendo Requests Exile

PY251852 Paris AFP in Spanish 1405 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] La Paz, 25 Sep (AFP) -- Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy today reported that labor leader Juan Lechin Oquendo, 73, the leader of the COB, who has been banished to the area of Puerto Rico (Beni Department) located in northern Bolivia, has asked to go into voluntary exile. The Bolivian Constitution allows a citizen who has been banished during a state of siege to leave the country voluntarily. The minister also stated that it has been confirmed that Lechin Oquendo has serious health problems that need to be looked after periodically.

According to an official report, it is presumed that many of the banished people, who number 177, will also request to go into voluntary exile.

Deputy Interior Minister Jaime Zambrana has announced that a certain number of those who have been banished will be released because they have little or no responsibility in the general strike and the hunger strike that was ordered by the COB in response to the 29 August decree that fully freed the Bolivian economy.

According to the clandestine COB, which came into existence following the detention of many of its leaders, the mining sector is still carrying out two strikes in which 6,000 people are involved in La Paz and in the main camps of the nationalized mining sector. The same source also charged that military troops are moving toward the mining centers with the intention of breaking up the strikes.

The Federation of Bolivian Press Workers (FTPB) has reported in a communique released today that President Victor Paz has intensified the persecution of journalists, because in addition to closing down four union radios, two FTPB members have been banished to the Bolivian Amazon area.

Within this context, the cabinet has informed Congress of the reasons why the state of siege was implemented and within the next few hours opposition congressmen will answer the cabinet.

Most Leaders To Be Freed

PY260317 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2341 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] La Paz, 25 Sep (EFE) -- Most of the labor leaders who were banished to the country's jungle regions after the declaration of the state of siege on 19 September could return to La Paz this coming weekend, Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy announced. The situation of each of the nearly 180 people who were banished to Puerto Rico and Ramon Dario, localities in the departments of Pando and Beni in the country's northeast region bordering Brazil, is being evaluated so that each can be freed in the next few hours. Many rank and file workers who have been banished, although they were not directly related to the country's protracted stoppage, will be brought back to La Paz to be released, Barthelemy said.

Labor leader Juan Lehcin Oquendo, 73, who was banished to the Bolivian jungle region, may ask for a passport to leave the country whenever he wants, as did the four labor leaders who left for Lima last Sunday of their own accord, the interior minister said.

At Government Palace, Defense Minister Fernando Valle said that the mines are not under military siege, thus disavowing rumors circulated by the underground COB. Some 7,000 people, mostly miners, are on hunger strike protesting the new economic policy implemented by the government on 29 August, and demanding the release of those who have been arrested and the lifting of the state of siege, the COB reported.

ADN SAYS CONGRESS WILL SUPPORT STATE OF SIEGE

PY260329 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0242 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] La Paz, 25 Sep (EFE) -- Guillermo Fortun, executive secretary of the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN), today said that the Bolivian Congress will support the state of siege and the accompanying decisions adopted by the government. The ADN, which won the elections last July, and the governing Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) are a majority in Congress; they hold 110 of the 157 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

When today's congressional session was suspended after the time limit was reached, Hugo Banzer Suarez' party had drafted a bill supporting the measure of exception. Fortun said that in accordance with our policy of order, peace, and work, we will support the government measure aimed at normalizing the country's productive apparatus and will thus give the party in power the opportunity to govern in peace.

Some 170 union leaders have been banished to jungle areas of the country since 19 September, after the state of siege was implemented.

In the meantime some 7,000 workers, mainly in the mines, are staging a hunger strike to protest the government's new economic policy implemented on 29 August.

VICE PRESIDENT HEADS DELEGATION TO UN MEETING

PY251551 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] The official Bolivian delegation to the United Nations, led by Vice President Julio Garret Ayllon, left for UN headquarters last night at approximately 2000. According to official reports, the delegation will report to the international community on the current economic situation the country is experiencing.

As is known, Garret Ayllon will participate in the 40th UN General Assembly. The spokesmen added that Garret Ayllon will seek to create favorable conditions for the country by holding direct contacts with various personalities and international financial institutions. In comments to the local press, the vice president emphasized that he will seek international support so that Bolivia can overcome the crisis troubling it.

Garret Ayllon also called upon the sense of responsibility of political and union leaders to overcome the conflicts currently bring faced by the entire nation. He stated that patriotism must prevail beyond any sectarian stand, because our efforts, those of the government, are aimed at overcoming the crisis in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity.

Garret Ayllon, along with his entourage, left last night. The official Bolivian delegation includes Adolfo Linares, Jorge Alderete, Mario Rolon, Agustin (Omeller), Hugo Ortiz, and Leopoldo Lopez.

PRESIDENT SARNEY ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PY24309 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1430 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Speech by President Jose Sarney to the UN General Assembly -- live]

[Text] [Broadcast in progress] ...Brazilian solidarity, and also to convey the feelings of the rest of the world. I will, therefore, begin this speech by conveying the world's solidarity with Mexico.

This forum reflects respect and dignity, because it is the highest organization in the community of nations. At this forum, the signficance of both the great and the small is overshadowed by the magnitude of the burden mankind must shoulder in its quest for peace, in its efforts to solve the problems that jeopardize peace, and in its struggle to change disagreement into solidarity. The quest for peace is also our main objective.

Forty years ago, Brazil had the privilege of opening a UN meeting. Today, I am deeply moved to have the same privilege.

I am facing serious problems and great responsibilities. I will read the verses of Brazil's greatest poet to describe my feelings, because I believe it is neither improper nor anachronistic to refer to poetry at a forum where great debates are held:

"What a time we have to go through! What a strange dream!
Yet it must be more beautiful, and deeper and purer than the world's greatest goddess."

These verses convey my feelings about the world as I speak on behalf of one of the largest nations on earth, a complex and vigorous country with the eighth largest economy in the Western world, a country marked by contrasts and greatness. I am speaking on behalf of Brazil, a nation in which several worlds coexist, in which wealth and poverty, deserts and fertile lands, drought and floods form a geographic setting of contrasts inhabited by a unified people who have learned to build a racial democracy and a cultural unity. These are the foundations of the invincible force of their destiny.

I am a simple person who was born and raised in one of the world's roughest places, the impoverished and densely populated Brazilian northeast. I have been in politics for 30 years. Yet I assumed power in the midst of a frightening tragedy, in a sudden and unexpected manner. As the Brazilian president, I am proud of being a writer whose feeling for words did not limit his spirit to the expression of the work of aesthetics, but rather identified it deeply with the people and made it understand the longings of man and society. Literature and politics are two ways of expressing a social and humanist vision of the universe.

I cannot conceive of the search for material gain without a spiritual motivation that can imbue the human adventure with everlasting values. I have faith, and I pity the man who is ashamed of thinking that earthly things are ruled by the will of God.

Brazil has just emerged from a long night and is not tormented by nightmares. It rather has an open feeling of confidence and a song of love of freedom. Whoever is a prisoner of the past cannot see the future. Moses did not turn his back on the promised land.

The passport for our journey from authoritarianism to democracy was our capacity to reconcile and understand, without violence and trauma. Our determination, courage, and resignation were so strong that we were able to bear the loss of our hero, Tancredo Neves, just before the dawn of our victory.

This suffering was then transformed into a force and resolution to make his dream our dream, and not lose it. Stronger than death was the decision to change, particularly in the social area, eliminating barriers to the patriotic coexistence of all lines of thinking and searching for an ideal of effective justice, reconciliation, and the institutional consolidation of civilian power.

We consider social concern the very essence of modern liberalism, which is related to the freedom to attain better living conditions, to realize complete individual happiness, and to achieve the universal privileges and rights associated with being free.

I take this opportunity, standing at this rostrum, to pay homage to the United Nations on its 40th anniversary. Brazil was present at its birth, and it will be present in its future to defend the spirit of this organization. This spirit does not exist to serve as the strong, but as the voice of the weak. Its purpose is not to serve those who keep armies or arsenals or impose vetoes to overrule decisions. I am here to say that Brazil no longer wants to have a timid voice, but that it wants to be heard, not out of a desire for hegemony, but out of a determination to be present. We do not preach to the world what we do not preach within our borders. We are reconciled, and this reconciliation has become our coherence. Our internal posture is the same as our international stance, and we want to make our presence in the debate of nations more vigorous, with an external policy that is dynamic and independent, directed toward the solution of international questions of social significance.

We will not be the prisoners of the great powers, nor the slaves of small conflicts. Forty years ago, the founders of the United Nations established, on the ashes of war and the ruin of oppression, the foundations for the building of peace, the concert of nations, and the unrestricted cooperation among peoples. The powers of the world and the emerging nations were invited to end colonial exploitation, to proclaim the value of the democratic principles of equality and justice, to condemn racism and intolerance, to legitimatize the right to health, well-being, and education, and to reaffirm the dignity of work and the value of culture. Today, after twice as many years as mankind lived between the two world wars, we can say that the role of the United Nations has not always been recognized, its performance has never been sufficient, but its actions, far from having been useless, were, are, and will continue to be necessary. Its founders were correct.

Mr President, in the name of Brazil, I express my recognition of your significant election as president of the 40th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. I congratulate the representatives of the member states who are gathered here to commemorate the four decades of active life of this illustrious organization. I complement Mr Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, on whose diplomatic talent and experience Latin Americans take so much pride.

Mr President, it is only natural that my first topic should be Latin America, whose extraordinary effort to create a democratic order is the most surprising and moving political event in recent years, an effort that goes unnoticed to unattentive eyes at the centers of world power. Few stop to examine the institutional coming of age of the region, its drama and its conquests, its need for assistance and development. Only tempered with the force of convictions, we confronted the threat of totalitarian temptations and the greed of those who only see opportunities for exploitation. We came out together in a solid movement to promote the blossoming of free institutions.

With an irreversible character, together we opted for the triad of open society, free institutions, and dynamic economy. Based on this triple democratic definition, we will engage in dialogue, we will try to be the bridge between the West and the East, the North and South, between the old and new cultures, regimes, and ideologies. Mahatma Gandhi said that the true vision of the man of law is to build a bridge over the abyss separating adversaries. The United Nations is the law, and we are the men of this law.

New winds are blowing through our continent, reinvigorating our democratic tradition reflected in commitments that precede the creation of the United Nations. We, therefore, are the champions of the principles of self-determination of peoples and non-intervention, the peaceful solution of controversies and relaxation in East-West relations, opposition to the acute antagonism of bloc policy, and defense of the primacy of negotiations over the dangerous demonstrations of power. With a democratic spirit, we have for many years defended disarmament and have condemned the idea of peace founded on the balance of atomic arsenals as being precarious, violent, and irrational. Brazil believes that there can be no possible equivocation regarding these ideals, which cannot be compromised at any level for whatever reason. And it is also out of respect for the universal creed of democracy that we are antiracist, profoundly and intransigently antiracist.

Brazil, gentlemen, is a great mestizo country that is proud of its identity. This trait has given rise to the best creative expressions of our culture, attesting to the mutual benefit of racial mixture. The greatest and most sensible literary figure Brazil has ever produced, Machado de Assis, was a mestizo, as also were the great baroque sculptor Aleijadinho and the world-class musician Vilas Lobos. In this assembly, I recall how much Brazilian popular culture owes to the genius of the Negroes and the spirit of the American Indian. In Brazil, racial discrimination is not only illegitimate but illegal, it is a crime provided for in penal laws.

We, therefore, repudiate racial conflict rekindled by racist intolerance or by the persistance of a colonial mentality. I solemnly reiterate our complete condemnation of apartheid and our unreserved support for the immediate emancipation of Namibia under the aegis of the United Nations. We cannot conceive that the United Nations should attain the age of reason without launching an all-out offensive against all the vestiges of racism on earth.

As president of my country, a few weeks ago I renewed the ban on exporting oil and its by-products, arms and ammunition, licenses and patents to South Africa. I also suspended cultural, artistic, and sport exchanges with the Pretoria government. Racism is against mankind and against the future. Racism, which is a form of amoral and perverse colonialism, cannot mar the golden chapter of decolonization. More than the slaughter of world conflicts, more than the unwarranted confrontation of the cold war, decolonization will be the great contribution of the 20th century to the history of mankind. The success of decolonization was the fruit of international will. Proceeding with this will, the search for consensual solutions should make it possible to overcome the frustration we now feel in the face of the arms race and the proliferation of tensions and conflicts.

Mr President, human rights take on a fundamental dimension closely tied to the practice of coexistence and pluralism. The world that the formulators of the League of Nations could not see but which we still expect to see is a world of respect for the rights of the human being, a world that the United Nations tries to promote through international pacts on human rights. The Universal Human Rights Declaration is certainly the most important document signed by men in contemporary history, and its birthplace was the United Nations. With pride and confidence, I bring to this Assembly the decision to adhere to the international UN pacts on civil and political rights, (?condemning) torture and other cruel and inhuman treatment, and those on economic, social, and cultural rights. With this decision, the Brazilian people take a step forward in the democratic affirmation of their state, and they reiterate before themselves and the entire international community their solemn commitment to the principles of the UN Charter and to the promotion of human dignity.

In this task,, I emphasize women's rights, which have just taken impetus in Brazil with the formation of the National Council for the Defense of Women's Rights and with the participation of women in the transformation Brazilian society is undergoing.

An extraordinary movement of women's assertion is gathering momentum at the world level, the impact of which is profoundly renewing human relations at the end of this century.

We are at one of the crossroads of the many that have marked these 40 years of the United Nations. The peoples perceive that the concessions made to the realities of power are a one-way street. Only the joint will of the majority can create a new view of the ugly panorama created by the confronations and mechanisms of power.

Mr President, Messrs delegates, not everything can be divided into East or West in the United Nations. The world has other cardinal points. Ambassador Arujo Castro, the Brazilian representative to this Assembly 22 years ago, said: Brazil recognizes many negative aspects in international relations, but it tries to see the world from a rich and varied perspective.

Let us make joint efforts in areas of cooperation and science. In these areas the natural differences are not obstacles to coexistence. The skies have always reflected the purest image of peace. Let us preserve the infinite skies as the frontiers that weapons must not violate. The Brazilians believe in values such as respect for the individuality of each country and respect for each country in the face of the impasses and dilemmas as this century closes. We see with pain that numerous conflicts separate the developing countries, paralyzing efforts toward progress. These conflicts aggravate the difficult conditions created by the persistence of an unjust international order and farther remove the ideal of peace and security. The transfer to [words indistinct] of these conflicts involving issues of the East-West confrontation add a powerful element of laceration and mask the real causes. We have examples around us.

Brazil joins the other Latin American countries to proclaim the urgent need for a lasting and stable political solution to the crisis that is affecting Central America. Thus, Brazil has lent its full support to the Contadora initiative, which represents Latin American feelings in the quest for a solution that should preserve peace and understanding in the region, in line with the will of the Central American people. My government has joined three brother countries to create a support group for the Contadora Group, so that we can take specific actions in favor of this initiative.

The political and primarily ethical nature of the Contadora initiative is Latin America's response to the thesis of confrontation. It is a call to dialogue amid radical positions, it is a call to negotiation amid the threats to use force, it is a vigorous defense of the principles of self-determination and noninterference amid the attempts to accelerate this conflict into an international confrontation.

Brazil and all the Middle East peoples are united by strong ties of friendship. The Brazilian people have been overcome with consternation by the distressing Lebanese situation. Brazil recognizes the right that all the Middle East peoples, including the Israelis, have to live in peace within internationally accepted borders. Brazil would like to see the creation of a national Palestinian state, so that the aspirations of that great people who have suffered so much can be fulfilled. Brazil would like to see the evacuation of the occupied Arab territories. Brazil advocates compliance with the UN resolutions on that region.

Linked with Iran and Iraq by increasingly closer cooperation and ties of friendship, Brazil calls upon these two countries to settle their differences through peaceful negotiations.

We are concerned over Afghanistan and Kampuchea. There will be no end to violence in those countries while foreign toops remain in their territories and while their people's right to self-determination is not recognized.

It is our duty to demand a constructive outlook and stance on the Malvinas Islands issue. Brazil has supported the just Argentine claim to sovereignty over the islands since 1833, upholding a negotiated solution as the only means to resolve the issue.

Brazil will make all efforts within its power to preserve the South Atlantic as a region of peace separated from the arms race, from nuclear weapons, and from all forms of confrontation originated in other regions.

Brazil has firmly decided to proscribe nuclear weapons from the continent, and for this reason we signed and ratified the Tlatelolco Treaty, which has the pioneering objective of transforming Latin America into the first nuclear-free zone in a territory ever inhabitated by man.

The denuclearization of Latin America would become the first step in preventing the horizontal and vertical storage of weapons. Therefore, the $1 5 million that are wasted every minute on the arms race should then be spent on fighting hunger, illness, ignorance, and misery. The arms race is a malignant syndrome that threatens our lucidity and represents a black aspect in the human conscience.

We are experiencing a new scientific revolution that every minute is transforming the world right in front of our eyes. Dominating the dizzying progress attained by the leading scientific and technological sectors has become a vital matter of survival. We must devise in the UN work plan for the coming years a strategy to prevent the world from dividing into closed techology groups, in order to put scientific and technical progress at the service of the basic needs of man.

Mr President, these are the apparent problems, but there is another one that is greater and that deeply affects international relations and insidiously threatens everyone, rich and poor alike. It threatens the poor with destabilization and the rich with insecurity, and everyone with destruction if we remain insensitive to it: I wish to speak of the economic problem that has concentrated its virulence in the Third World and in Latin America in particular.

Crushed by the large burden of the foreign debt, the Latin American countries are living through serious difficulties that are evident by our recession, unemployment, inflation, misery, and violence. Affected by a vicious combination of economic factors, the increase in international interest rates, the downfall in the prices of basic products, and the market selectivity of the developed countries, we are now facing a crisis that is comparable only to the one that affected market economies at the beginning of the thirties.

The burden of the foreign debt forces us to use our export income to pay interest rates. The international organizations propose inappropriate economic adjustment policies that lead us to recession and unemployment and that force us to forsake growth. These policies weaken the civilian leaderships, worsen the social crisis, threaten institutions, bring disorder, and finally end by threatening our democratic structures.

To make matters worse, our exports are impeded from entering the closed markets of the developed countries, which multiply their protectionist barriers and unfairly accuse us of practicing unfair trade practices.

The protectionism with which the developed countries intend to protect some of their obsolete industries is being msitaken for the developing countries' legitimate right to create favorable and provisional conditions for the installation of budding industries that may absorb modern technology, which is indispensable to maintain our growth and to allow us to exercise our sovereignty and independence.

The paradox is that all our efforts are being undertaken precisely to transfer currency to the same centers that attack us and discriminate against us. We are, therefore, living between the menace of protectionism and the ghost of nonpayment. We are making an extraordinary effort to compete. Our companies are exporting with scarce profits and our labor force is being very poorly paid. It is sad to confess the amount of our minimum salary, which is $40 monthly.

To complete this description of our difficulties, we have the obligation of maintaining a very profitable trade balance in order to be able to pay interest rates amounting to nearly $50 million in 4 years. This is the situation of a country that has many potentialities and diversified exports ranging from basic products to oil by-products, machines, and even airplanes. You can, therefore, evaluate the impact of these factors in other countries without our same potentials.

We have a tradition of complying with our foreign commitments. However, we have the duty to warn the world that the present situation has to be modified. It needs a new order, because it is unfair, and everything that is contaminated by unfairness and absurdity cannot survive.

Brazil does not wish to turn the foreign debt problem into an ideological issue. It does not wish to turn it into a slogan for confrontation between the North and the South or between the East and the West. Brazil is a country with deep Christian and Western ideals. We believe that in any part of the world where freedom of initiative has collapsed, liberty has disappeared. We believe in the creative power of the market economy through competition. Therefore, we do not have any political motivations when denouncing this problem. We only wish to defend our most sacred interests, the sacred interests of Brazil. We will, therefore, comply with our duty to exhort the international community to seek a solution together with us. These solutions cannot exclusively limit themselves to the market rules.

Mr President, by the end of World War II the victorious powers understood that to maintain peace it was essential to create a disciplined international order to regulate economic and financial relations among countries. A fundamental aspect for the establishment of this new economic order was the understanding that the reconstruction of Europe was indispensable for stability and for international safety itself. The success of the European reconstruction plan shows the capability of countries to cooperate and to carry out projects particularly when they are created with a broad vision envisaging reciprocal interests and a clear understanding of the relation between political and economic problems.

We are currently experiencing a situation that once again demands a creative and renewing outlook. The pillars of the current order are exhausted and obsolete. We must discuss concrete measures in order to adjust the international economic order to the situation that prevails today. After prosperity and when recession took over, Hobbes' predatory jungle reigned over us instead of Adam Smith's harmonious and fruitful anarchy. The Latin American debt is no longer a regional problem, because it has had an impact on the Western financial mechanisms.

Our awareness of this problem us to form the Consensus of Cartagena, which is an expression of the solidarity of the Latin American countries most affected by the debt problem and which are seeking a solution through dialogue and understanding. From the Latin American point of view, it is imperative to negotiate the debt crisis within its political dimension.

Now, just as 40 years ago, it is necessary for the governments of the creditor countries to fully understand this exceptional situation, which requires a solution deeper than the simple action of the market forces.

As I ask the leaders of the industralized countries for their concerted political unity to help solve the problem of the foreign debt, I am doing so with the serenity of a country that has not spared efforts in rigorously complying with its international commitments. We have made a gigantic effort. However, even if our current growth rate continues, we will only be able to recover by 1990 the same per capita income we had in 1980. Our people are at the limit of what they can bear. It is impossible to ask for more sacrifices from an impoverished population. On the contrary, we must guarantee our people that they will still have job opportunities in the coming years.

Our vulnerability to the increased international interest rates is such that any accumulated progress may be lost if excessive rates are imposed again. We will have greater difficulties in forming a liberal and pluralistic society if we do not maintain or increase our contacts abroad. The foreign debt crisis is nonetheless pushing our economy toward an isolated and autarchic system that will offer us the least possibilities to import as well as weak and unsatisfactory relations with the international financial market.

We do not wish to become isolated or autarchic. We have the right to expect fair and equitable forms of cooperation from our international partners, who should democratically accept a concrete part of the responsibilities. We cannot simply continue with the rhetoric of economic adjustment, or with the belief that sacrifices are all what the Third World debtor has to do to balance his foreign debts. This narrow vision overlooks the fact that we are talking about populations that have the right to a minimum standard of survival, that of countries with legitimate national aspirations.

Either we accept that the solution to the foreign debt problem is a joint task between creditors and debtors, or we take the risk of setting fire to this powder keg that is menacing our continent. This situation justifies the social unrest in Latin America, which is defenseless in face of the messianic and demagogic seductions coming from totalitarian ideologies and subject to an unfair situation that is the result of past mistakes.

It is a miracle that the light that illuminates Latin America is a beam originated by liberty and democracy and not by tumult. Brazil has adopted its stance, the debt has not made us hesitate. We have decided on growth without recession, without yielding to adjustments that entail renouncing development. Brazil will not pay its foreign debt with recession, with unemployment, or with hunger. We are aware that paying this debt with these high social and economic costs would only mean renouncing our freedom, because a debt that is paid with misery is a debt paid at the detriment of democracy. [applause] I thus want to affirm in all seriousness and with all firmness that there is no solution unless there is a profound reformulation of the international economic structures.

Finally, Mr President, I must speak of peace, the greatest ideal of all men. But what is peace? Is it only the absence of war, war among nations, war among men? Or is peace something that, transcending the absence of war, means the liberation of man from all forms of violence and conflict? I believe that it should be a state of mind achieved by men and proposed as a rule of conduct for all nations. But we realistically know that many generations will pass before this is achieved. The reality we live is different, and we have to deal with the harsh panorama of our time: violence, selfishness, retaliation, dependency, backwardness, servitude, nuclear war, disease, hunger, cultural disparity, ideological aggression, pollution, terrorism, profiteering, and exploitation. The peace we have today is not yet peace; it is a simulated war.

Freedom is the road leading to peace, and the political organization of freedom is democracy. Free peoples do not fight one another. There will not be war among democratic peoples who decide their own destiny, without submission to personal authoritarianism and ideological fanaticism. War and democracy, war and freedom are incompatible terms.

Clausewitz said that war would exist as long as states ruled by sovereigns existed. In the same way we can affirm that peaceful and consensual solutions prevail among free and democratically developed nations, with permanent institutions, functioning branches of state, and people making decisions. Thus, the best way for the United Nations to work for peace is to work for democracy. We in Brazil gave this example. We emerged from a conflict through democracy. The day the people felt that they were making decisions, they did not decide in favor of violence; they decided in favor of dialogue and negotiation.

We are approaching the end of this century. The task of the United Nations has been to administer circumstantial conflicts. It is time for us to vigorously react against this residual role and give this organization the prerogatives and rights stemming from the solitary responsibility of all peoples on questions of peace and security. The priority on the fifth decade of the United Nations should be a program of revitalization with the following objectives: to contribute to overcoming the tensions of the renewed bipolar confrontation between the two power blocs; to create a new economic order toward development and social justice; to probe all the negotiating potential of the organization to channel solutions to the regional conflicts that are proliferating in the Third World; to recover a central role in the negotiations to reduce, control, and eliminate weapons, especially those with the greatest destructive power.

But freedom is not limited to the exercise of a political prerogative. The well-being of each one of us is dependent on a great social debt, a moral debt with all the poor populations of the entire world, who are members of the brotherhood of the human race but are treated as though they are not. The meaning of freedom for contemporary man is not only the absence of coercion or interference. It is the prospect of a happy life for him and his loved ones. Hence the concept of freedom that is concretely concerned with the real conditions of life is freedom with the promotion of the broadest equality of opportunities. Modern man is someone who lives in the present the dream of Jefferson: the personal and collective quest for human happiness. The equalization of opportunities is the underpinning of social freedom, so that the market serves man rather than man being the servant of the market. Without the diversity of values and multiple life styles, freedom does not thrive and dies away in privileges and oppression.

Mr President, in Hyde Park shortly before the United Nations was created, Churchill and Roosevelt held a meeting. Roosevelt asked how peace could be preserved, and Churchill answered: With an Anglo-American alliance. Roosevelt replied: No. It will be preserved by improving living conditions throughout the world.

To have peace, I repeat, there should be democracy and freedom, but freedom without hunger. The world cannot have peace as long as there is a hungry mouth anywhere in the world, a child without milk, a human being dying from lack of bread. The next century will be the century of the socialization of food. The image of the mother of sorrow walking through the African deserts humiliates us. Food cannot continue to be a speculative commodity in merchandise exchange markets. Science and technology are now offering, through genetic engineering, a new era of abundance. Mankind, which is capable of breaking its earthly ties and flying to the remote stars, cannot be incapable of eliminating hunder. The will of the world, a decision without veto is necessary. A peace plan for the end of hunger is urgently needed.

Brazil, which exhibits the paradox of being a large producer of food while struggling to eradicate pockets of hunger in its own territory, is willing to enthusiastically participate in a mobilization effort of the international community to eliminate this scourge before the end of the century. This challenge can be an opportunity for the United Nations and its agencies to overcome the handicap of multilateral action and to demonstrate their effectiveness and validity.

For this, man needs to have a humanist vision of politics. Otherwise, he will only see missiles and nuclear warheads. The conquest of the seas gave man the humanism of the rennaissance. The conquest of space expands our vision toward an infinite solitude. The world grew larger and smaller at the same time. We have to be united in this trip in which all men are condemned by the temptation to live. The new humanism must be centered on solidarity and peace. Peace only exists with liberty; freedom, with democracy; and democracy, only when we look after the segregated, the hungry, the unemployed, when we in the poor nations express love for the poorer regions, when those in the rich nations express love for the poor man, and when those in the poorest nations express love for the poorest man. For 40 years we have been working in the rubble of the last war. Today we must start working to prevent the anonymous war, which is hunger, from creating more rubble. Misery is the denial of life.

This is man's great mission: to transform the conditions of life by transforming the world. We are foreseeing the 21st century. Let us look at the new times with loving eyes, and at nature with dreaming eyes. Let us have the courage to proclaim that freedom and peace will bring an end to misery and hunger. Thank you very much.

FINANCE MINISTER SAYS ACCORD WITH CREDITORS NEAR

PY251810 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Finance Minister Dilson Funaro during a lunch with political leaders reported that an accord has been practically reached with the creditor banks. After the negotiations with the IMF are concluded, the accord with the creditor banks can be signed, under which $45 billion will be paid in 16 years with a grace period of 7.

BRIEFS

NEW OILFIELD -- Petrobras today confirmed the discovery of the largest petroleum reservoir found thus far in the Campos Basin, off the coast of Rio de Janeiro. With a reserve estimated at approximately 400 million barrels, the wells of this new reservoir will produce approximately 10,000 barrels daily. The new petroleum field is located on the northeastern part of the Campos Basin, approximately 110 km off the coast. [Summary] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 11 Sep 85 PY]

SOVIETS CHARGED WITH PLUNDERING SEA RESOURCES

PY251745 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Navy Commander in Chief and Government Junta member Admiral Jose Toribo Merino Castro has reported that Chile, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia have agreed to submit a note to the United Nations voicing their concern over the depletion of sea resources by Soviet fishing ships operating off the coast of these South American nations. Adm Merino said during the last meeting of the South Pacific Joint Commission the four countries agreed to submit a note stressing that resources belonging to mankind are being destroyed, being plundered.

Asked whether Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle will announce this decision during the UN General Assembly, Adm Merino replied: We expect he will. Merino explained that some 90 Soviet ships are depleting Chilean sea resources some 430 miles offshore, between Penas Gulf and Corral.

Ships Said 'Gathering Data'

PY251749 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0329 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 24 Sep (EFE) -- Chilean fleet Commander Vice Admiral Sergio Sanchez today expressed his concern over the presence of Soviet fishing boats off the Chilean coast. Vice Adm Sanchez said that the Soviet ships, which are operating near Chilean territorial waters, are gathering data that could be used in future military operations.

The vice admiral added that there are between 80 and 120 ships constantly fishing significant quantities of natural resources and that the time will come when this will affect all of us, because the fish cannot move to depredation-free areas.

STUDENT SHOT DEAD; 48 DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED

PY260348 Paris AFP in Spanish 2348 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 25 Sep (AFP) -- A 10-year-old student was shot dead today at the entrance of a school in Santiago after 48 youths were arrested while occupying a school in an act of protest against the military government. Witnesses of the confusing incident said that student Luis Romero Fierro was hit by shots fired from a vehicle as it drove by School 32, in northern Santiago.

A few hours earlier hundreds of students from 11 secondary schools occupied a girls' school in the Matucana neighborhood. However, according to an official report, the police managed to dislodge the students with tear gas bombs. The students were demanding that the government allow them to elect their authorities democratically, in order to recognize the Federation of Santiago Secondary Students (FESES).

The Education Ministry termed the action an assault and stated that the 48 youths who were arrested would be handed over to their parents in the next few hours.

In the meantime, the Interior Ministry requested the courts open a special investigation concerning the death of communist student Julio Santibanez Romero of Santiago University, whose body was found in the outskirts of Santiago last Friday.

EXPLOSION LINKED TO DRUG TRAFFICKERS REVENGE

PA250113 Paris AFP in Spanish 0026 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Bogota, 25 Sep (AFP) -- The police attributed today's explosion in downtown Bogota which killed one person and wounded another to a "settling of accounts" among drug traffickers.

The explosion took place inside a dental clinic, on the third floor of a building that has a large store on the ground floor, causing widespread panic among the crowd present at the time.

According to the authorities, the dead individual was identified as Hernan Perez Gomez, 15, while Carlos Julio Gomez was seriously injured. They feel the attack was the result of revenge.

The bomb was placed in the clinic a few minutes before the explosion by an unidentified messenger, and exploded when the youth opened it, causing heavy damage to the installations. According to preliminary investigations, Perez Gomez and Gomez Gomez were told to go to the clinic where they found the package with their names on it. The building where the explosion took place is located 100 meters from the National Capitol, which is the seat of the parliament.

GOVERNMENT, FARC AGREE TO CONTINUE TALKS

PA200241 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 15 Sep 85 pp 1,2

[Excerpts] Yesterday, at the conclusion of the talks in La Esperanza, Meta Department, which lasted several hours, the staff members of the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] and the commission made up of former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, government representatives and members of the National Liberal Directorate [Direccion Nacional Liberal], agreed to continue analyzing the progress made in the peace process and the social and economic reforms that are currently being reviewed by Congress. However, the date and place for their next meeting was not decided.

The meeting was attended by former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen; Government Minister Jaime Castro; Agriculture Minister Roberto Mejia Caicedo; Communications Secretary Nohemi Sanin Posada; Orlando Sardi de Lima, manager of IDEMA [Agricultural-Livestock Marketing Institute]; Cesar Gaviria Trujillo, member of the Liberal Directorate; Architect and Industrialist Pedro Gomez Barrero; Father Rafael Garcia Herreros; and FARC leaders Manuel Marulanda Velez, alias "Tirofija," Braulio Herrera, and Jacobo Arenas.

Upon returning to Bogota at 1830, the official commissioners said that the meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere. The peace process was analyzed in detail, and the guerrilla leaders insisted on the need to promote social and economic reforms as agreed in La Uribe. In their opinion, only partial advancements have been made, and those have been in connection with the popular election of mayors and electoral reforms.

The FARC leaders said that the only extension of the truce or cease-fire they have proposed is to give time to the government and the Congress to move forward with reforms. According to the official commissioners, the FARC leaders also reiterated their firm determination to set aside the armed struggle and to participate democratically in the political struggle.

Upon arriving at the military airport in Catan along with the other government representatives who traveled to La Esperanza, Meta Department, to participate in the talks with the members of FARC's general staff, Communications Minister Nohemi Sanin Posada said that the peace process conducted by President Betancur was thoroughly analyzed.

"We reviewed the peace process and the reforms that have been made. The talks between the guerrillas and the government show the progress that has been made," she stressed.

Sanin Posada denied that the commission that traveled to La Uribe [as published] carried a reply from the government to the request made by the FARC to extend the cease-fire agreements that will expire on 1 December of this year for 9 more months. She said that the meeting was a rapprochement with that subversive group. She added that the dialogue will continue, but she did not mention any dates or places.

For his part Braulio Herrera, spokesman of the "Patriotic Union," the FARC's political branch, said that the peace process was reviewed at the meeting. He added that the FARC proposed an extension of the agreements signed in La Uribe on the basis that the social and economic reforms the country needs, and which are currently in the hands of the Congress, can be expedited during that time.

Guerrillas Reject Truce

PA241243 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Sep 85 p 2 A

[Excerpts] The Popular Liberation Army, EPL, one of the guerrilla groups which signed the peace agreements with the government, rejected the extension of the truce proposed by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, a proposal it considered as "flirting with the government."

Meanwhile, the main leaders of the 19 April Movement, M-19; the Ricardo Franco Front, a dissident group of the FARC; the EPL; the National Liberation Army, ELN; the Quintin Lame, Free Fatherland, and the Revolutionary Workers Party, PRT, held a meeting a few days ago in which the guerrilla national coordinating board was established, with the idea of fashioning a single rebel group to oppose the Armed Forces.

Several documents were issued during the meeting: one from the M-19 addressed to the people, in which the formation of a single national army to support a "truly people's government is announced"; a letter from the Ricardo Franco Front asking the FARC to release five of its members captured a few days ago; and a joint document urging the guerrilla organizations to stop fighting among themselves.

The so-called guerrilla national coordinating board appointed a group of leaders comprised of one member each from the M-19, EPL, and the ELN.

The Ricardo Franco Front reported that to date a total of 18 members of the front have been killed during clashes with the FARC "official" sector and that the FARC is holding 5 of its members in Tolima and in Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

Before the meeting in which the guerrilla alliance was approved, the M-19 had discarded any alliance with the Ricardo Franco Front, terming as reckless the way this group operates, especially in carrying out indiscriminate attacks, as in the case of Hernando Hurtado, a Communist member of Congress.

However, the guerrilla organizations reported their unity, with which the brothers Hernando Pizarro of the Ricardo Franco Front, and Carlos Pizarro Leongomez of the M-19, are part of the same rebel command.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PY240152 Lima Television Service in Spanish 1937 GMT 23 Sep 85

[President Alan Garcia Perez address to the UN General Assembly in New York -- live]

[Text] Mr President of the UN General Assembly and representative of Spain, whose roots are deeply imbedded in the Latin American community, which recognizes that Spain is part of its identity; Mr Secretary General, the symbol of Peru's commitment to the international community and of our faith that changes in Peru are linked to worldwide changes and the international status of justice; Messrs, representatives of all nations: For some of you this is a ritualistic, declaratory, symbolic meeting. We do not lose our faith because we know that listening to us is not a bureaucratic organization but people who, in the face of the selfishness, the misery, and the violence prevailing in our world, fully assume their responsibilities as mankind's representatives.

We could, of course, ask whether after 40 years the United Nations has fulfilled its goals, whether peace truly prevails throughout the world. We could answer that nuclear peace is merely a balance of terror and insecurity, that the tensions that build up under this apparent peace are vented at the expense of the poorest nations, and that this peace serves to disguise an unequal and unfair economic system within which the most powerful nations dominate the others for their own benefit by manipulating interest rates, prices, and salaries, which amounts to manipulating power, in the poor countries in order to maintain the severe injustices that lead to violence.

But saying all this amounts to no more than a repetition of a complaint that has been heard so many times before in this chamber. I have come here to state that despite the above, the United Nations is the highest representative body of mankind, and we have come here because we believe in equality among human beings and nations and because we believe that from now on history will not be determined by the rules of market or conflict, but by the quest for reaffirming freedom.

Thus, I must call first of all for the democratization of this organization that according to its Charter is based on the principle of equality of its members, but the fact is that the Security Council is still being guided by the circumstances that prevailed during World War II and the five world powers are entitled to a veto, which is totally incompatible with the above-mentioned equality.

I contend that this right to a veto is an obstacle for this organization because it constitutes an unconditional recognition of the preeminence of force and a vicious cycle because in order to eliminate this right to veto, the Security Council would have to agree to give up its own veto power.

A group of countries, regardless of how powerful they may be, cannot go against the universal nature of this organization. One power, no matter how much money it contributes, cannot ask for a sp[illegible]l and all-powerful vote, which establishes classes according to each one's contribut[illegible].

We prefer a poorer, less bureaucratic organization proud of its moral integrity, and to this effect we propose equal economic contributions for all countries, because we must give up the larger contributions of the rich nations if these contributions imply mortgaging our future.

The strength of the United Nations is not measured by the number of offices and employees it has around the world. The power of the United Nations must come from its moral standing resulting from equality among its members and from its capacity to undertake actions unencumbered by vetoes.

At this supreme court of mankind we state our willingness to bet on life. Without falling prey to defeatism, we proclaim that although assemblies and words have not managed to prevail over egoism, the poor peoples of the world should not lose faith in the course of history. To those who resort to the arrogant use of force, we quote an old Spanish philosopher's words: You will defeat but not convince, you will defeat through the might of your bombs and your money but the universal awareness of democracy will not be undermined, for it will harbor, despite everything, the hope for a better mankind.

I speak on behalf of a nation that is fighting, of a nation that is not willing to surrender. I have not come here to repeat all that have already been said about the world order and what we plan to do together to change it. Instead, I have come to tell you what we are already doing and the message I bring is a message of goodwill.

We believe in solidarity among countries and in their common future, but today we state that it is the duty of each country to display a willingness to undertake actions. This is what we propose for each one of the issues I want to discuss: foreign debt, human rights, drug traffic, and disarmament. Regarding all of these issues we have only one message: There must be a willingness to take actions here and now.

Many people believe Peru is the country of narcotics, death, and human rights violations. I have come here to say that there is much more to us than that. We are among the impoverished peoples on earth. We belong to Latin America, and the main source of the problems is our role within the international economy. Lacking a national plan, our country has been serving alien interests and in each and every one of the economic cycles of this century it has followed the changes of the international economic system.

Since the beginning of this century, Peru has been mainly an exporter of raw materials whenever the international economy had need for them, and the Andean region and its peasant population were kept under the yoke of the landowner's system. Toward the end of World War II, Peru launched its process of industrialization, but this industrialization was the result of worldwide industrial expansion during which multinational corporations sold their equipment to us and established branches in the capital of my country. Furthermore, as a result of a stimulated consumption of foreign foodstuffs, poverty increased among the peasants with the ensuing exodus to the cities.

Within this framework, worldwide crisis compelled Peru to make further adjustments when rich countries opted for protectionism and for collecting their debts. We were forced to open our borders to them, to destroy our industry, to purchase from international industrial conglomerates, and also to reschedule our debts at ever-increasing interest rates. As a result of all this, a serious crisis is shaking my country. Regional inequality is the division between the administrative, industrial bloc and the neglected sectors in the countryside and the cities.

The gap between the rich and the poor is widening while our production per capita has decreased to levels of 20 years ago while inflation and unemployment are increasing. This is the real dramatic situation my country is experiencing. However, Peru is a country that has used its will to strengthen its democracy. Peru does not want to be a rudderless ship at the mercy of the waves of the international economy.

Peru does not want to continue in the vicious cycle of devaluing its currency to compensate for inflation, which in turn brings higher interest rates. Peru has decided to govern its economy and not be governed by it. This is why the people of my country want democracy. We know that in order to carry out a democratic revolution we must be anti-imperialists and that we must struggle against alien domination.

We know that changes cannot be made by a single nation but by joint international action. This is why we belong to the Nonaligned Movement and advocate the unity of Latin America. This is why we are seeking to strengthen the Andean Pact and we are going to attend all the meetings advocating the solidarity of all the people on earth. However, in a crisis we cannot wait, we must act. We can no longer continue talking and writing letters the rich refuse to read. Our people cannot wait for the undecided. The international organizations cannot become an obstacle for the national will. This is why I am here to explain what we are doing to establish a nationalist, democratic, and popular government.

We say that nationalism is the right of our people to have an autonomous existence including the right to work or to defend our industry from the liberal opening that oppressed it in the last few years. We say nationalism is the protection of our natural resources. There is also another basic issue, the foreign debt problem, which is a great obstacle for the development and well-being of our people.

The foreign debt epitomizes the relationship between the poor and the rich of this world and stems from the gap between the prices of raw materials and those of manufactured and industrial products. For centuries the underdeveloped countries have financed the mercantilist and industrial economy of the now rich countries. In the last few years, we have incurred debts to finance foreign models of industrialization and consumption. Therefore, the debt is a conflict between the poor South, of which the Americas are a part, and the imperialist, financial, and industrial North. Therefore, it should not be confused with an East-West struggle for domination.

The original debt was then inflated with the fixing of exorbitant interest rates. These interests rates have been charged by major countries not only to obtain production capital but also to obtain capital to cover deficits caused by military expenditures. This is why two-thirds of the Latin American debt has been re-exported to the foreign banks by the wealthy sectors of our countries.

If we put unfair trade terms and interest rates together we will see that in real terms the latter have gone as high as 25 percent a year.

In the third place, [number as heard] overvaluation of the U.S. dollar worsened by the permanent devaluation of our currencies has reached 40 percent according to some estimates, and this is the currency in which we are being asked to pay.

In my country we have the following dramatic situation: We buy corn from the United States to feed the poultry that we use to pay in kind our debt with the Soviet Union. Thus a nation threatened by hunger must pay its debt with foostuffs, becoming a point of transit for products moving from one power to another. If to this we add the fact that the rich countries have been implementing protectionist commercial policies and closing their markets to our products, it becomes obvious that our economy cannot cope with our debt.

One could ask at this point: What has been done about the debt problem all these years? First of all new loans were made to pay earlier debts. These new loans had higher commissions and interest rates and we ended up deeper in debt than before.

U.S. antimonopoly laws have been violated by the banks that set up consortiums to prevent free competition for loans. U.S. federal credit laws were also violated because the banks renegotiated the loans with countries that they knew very well were bankrupt. They did this to merely secure the continued payment of interests and by waiving the amortization of the principal which is the capital of the holders of savings accounts.

In the second place, [number as heard] to keep this financial merry-go-round going, harmful IMF conditions were accepted and the economies of our countries were harnessed to the payment of the foreign debt. The letters of intent that state the terms are in reality letters of colonial submission to the prevailing unfair economic conditions. While the wealthiest countries close their borders, we must open ours, destroy our industry and go into debt in order to continue buying from foreign industrial conglomerates.

The second prescription of the letters of intent requires us to devalue our currency to keep the prices of our products internationally competitive. In order words, this means that we must work more to pay off our debt.

The third prescription states that domestic interest rates must keep in step with devaluation, thus stimulating inflation and fostering the vicious cycle of unemployment and productive paralysis. The IMF claims that this is the result of state expenditures and the role it plays in the economy. Thus, the final exhortation is fiscal austerity. Investments and social expenditures must be reduced to ensure that the foreign debt payments are made on time.

These are the letters of intent that have been applied over the last few years, increasing the poverty of our people. Rather than letters of intent, as I have said before, they are letters of colonial submission to unfairness. Furthermore, we say that the IMF has no moral right to preach austerity to our country because in the 1970's, when capitalism had to use its petrodollars for loans to poor countries, the IMF encouraged indebtedness. In those years the IMF was an accomplice and promoter of spending, of nonproductive investments, and of an unbridled growth of public administration. Moreover, the IMF calls for austerity only in poor countries, while favoring the most powerful nation on earth.

Ever since the U.S. dollar was taken off the gold standard in 1971, the United States has been the only country that can issue currency indefinitely to cover its own deficit. What role did the IMF play at that point to keep the U.S. economy in check?

I want to announce as the president of Peru that during the next IMF meeting in Seoul we will call for decisions regarding reforms of the monetary system and for a fairer sharing of the international cash flow. Otherwise we are neither interested nor do we find it suitable to belong to an organization that benefits only one country.

Thus we reiterate that the IMF will not be the mediator between ourselves and our creditors. In our talks with our creditors we do not accept the mortgaging of our economic sovereignty nor foreign policy imposition through the signing of letters of intent that include measures harmful to our people. I wish to tell the world at large that my responsibility as a leader is to the Peruvian people who are my foremost creditors, and that the Peruvian Government has been chosen by the people and not by a financial clique in order to satisfy its own greed.

In conclusion, we say that the foreign debt, under the current conditions, due to its unjust origin and the means used to increase it, will not be paid by any of the countries because the efforts to service it on time would choke our democracies with misery and violence. Therefore, the choice is dramatic, either debt or democracy. These are the crossroads of Latin America nowadays. This is the crossroad of the poor world. We must now choose a path.

We believe that our objective must be the unity of debtors and a radical change in the situation. For this we must agree on common positions with African and Asian countries and arrange for Latin America to undertake joint actions. One hundred and sixty years of independence in Latin America have shown us that the isolated development of each country is a model condemned to failure but we still continue in solitude.

Referring to the title of a great novel, our countries have now lived in solitude for 160 years. As exporters of raw materials, buyers of factories, and debtors, we continue in isolation, because the siren songs of the IMF and the banks offer, to one country or another, individual solutions which are only temporary hopes or letters of intent which are immediately broken. We call for unity in the Nonaligned Movement, unity among the Latin American countries. Unity in this question is concrete evidence of a nonaligned position, because the political dialogue will be held not only to deal with the debt, but also to propose a new international economic order. Thus, the debt which is our weakness will become the instrument of our strength and the impulse for our unity. This is the great road: unity. However, Peru cannot wait until then, Peru cannot wait for a succession of meetings without any concrete results. We will not fall into the vicious cycle of waiting for future unity, doing nothing in the meantime. We will not be waiting passively, we will be waiting actively, not only proposing maximum boldness in the remote future, but committing ourselves to the absolute struggle. Therefore, we have made a decision which we will uphold: Peru will only allot one of every 10 dollars to the debt, the tenth part of what we are paid for our work and exports.

This is a responsible and revolutionary decision, because it is the decision of a poor country, one which imports foodstuffs and industrial inputs, which has a debt to the Western banks and has endured and is enduring IMF pressure. In making this decision we face the responsibility of the consequences. We have no special privileges from any power, because we do not struggle against one dependency with the weapons of another hegemony.

We wish to show that an important step can be taken, and that if many countries decide to do so, each in its own way, we will open the roads toward the future. There will be other solutions in the future if we unite, but today, choosing between assemblies, high-sounding speeches, and realistic decisions, we have taken the latter road.

The debt has its historic origin in our relations with the industrialized world and the unfair differences between import and export prices. Today, the export prices for copper, silver, fish meal, and petroleum are decreasing while the real interests on the debt are increasing. We feel convinced that we will achieve a change in these asymmetric relations by linking those two aspects. This is our stake in the future, and we will also establish our conditions of payment because, if the interest is the cost of money for a certain term, this term is extended if a maximum amount of payment is fixed, and when the term is extended, the interest rate is automatically changed.

(?Frangin) has been quick to say that the only thing we are doing is accumulating more debts, but this passive pessimism makes no distinction between time as calculated by the creditor who accumulates interests, and that of the debtor who, when setting a maximum payment, is setting his own rules regardless of the accumulation which the creditor is supposed to have in his favor. When a maximum payment related to exports is fixed in principle, the uncertainty of the future is no longer ours, it becomes the problem of the creditors.

Under the traditional conditions we should pay $2.4 billion to service the debt in 1986, plus $3.1 billion in arrears from the previous year. Taken together, this would imply an obligation of $5.5 billion to be paid in 1986, that is, 160 percent of our exports next year, estimated at $3.4 billion.

Now, according to our decision, the maximum amount which can be allotted would be $340 million, which will be mainly channeled to the international financial organizations and to the government-to-government credits, because we must win our economic autonomy but we also realistically require technological exchange with the world in order to support our development, and a large part of government-to-government cooperation should be paid for, as well as the credits granted by financial organizations under favorable conditions.

In addition, Peru is a responsible country which does not limit itself to blaming the international economy and the banks for its foreign debt. A nation seeking its revolutionary transformation must be self-critical, recognizing that it has allowed itself to be dominated by groups linked to foreign interests because of its earlier lack of unity and consciousness, and that it has to assume its own responsibility. Peru will continue maintaining its goals as long as circumstances do not change, until the protectionist barriers are broken down, the value of our exports is restored and our work is compensated.

I know that the answer to this decision may be the imposing of sanctions and amendments or, as has been announced, that the Peruvian debt will be declared in October to be of deteriorated value. As president of Peru I have come here to say that this declaration should not be delayed until October. The Peruvian debt is already at deteriorated value right now. We declare this, but we should ask ourselves why our economy has deteriorated, because of whom, and what historic response should we give to this situation?

Therefore, our second objective is the full democratization of our society as a solution to the crisis we are experiencing. We believe human well-being is the foremost objective of society and the state, and we assert that democracy should have its beginning and support in the right to vote and the freedom of expression. There is no democracy without participation, there is no socialism without freedom. Universal suffrage cannot be replaced with the sectorial and corporate voting of the labor organization. Universal suffrage cannot be replaced with messianism, in which a protagonist is converted for decades into the only interpreter of truth and history, condemning his people to incapacity and silence. Universal suffrage and freedom cannot and should not be sacrificed to provide bread, which would justify the setting up of a dynasty and the mortgaging of the nation. We firmly believe it is possible to establish governments for peace and freedom, and that any attitude to the contrary, whatever its nature or from wherever its support, is nothing but tyranny anywhere in the world.

We believe, however, that democracy should also mean an equal distribution of social resources, the harmonious development of regions and economic sectors. Democracy should be the economic pattern that breaks the vicious cycle, which isolates centralized industry from backward agriculture, and in which millions of Peruvians are doomed to misery. Democracy should be the universal access to rights, work, health, education, and participation. Democracy should be the true and feasible road to socialism.

The Peruvian Constitution is unique on this point. Other constitutions start by defining the state, but ours starts by speaking about the person. Under this perspective I want to deal with the second subject of this speech, the distressing and dramatic problem of terrorism and subversion which has caused thousands of deaths, thousands of wounded, and huge material losses in the last few years.

As we repudiate totalitarian and dogmatic terrorism, we also reject any justification of the means by the end because this kind of ethics implies accepting that whoever has the most weapons is right. We will fight subversion with unyielding firmness, but respect the laws and human rights. We recognize that subversive action has become possible not only because of the lack of foresight and the absence of a well-planned social and economic policy, but also because subversion has been encouraged by the desperate misery to which millions of our countrymen have been abandoned.

It is not by chance that terrorism has appeared in the most backward regions of the country. It has appeared in the region we have come to call the Andean trapezium, whose population has been submitted to exploitation and a rigidly centralized system since the times of the conquest. Millions of Peruvians were trapped in a world of oppression, united by a common language, mainly Quechua, and a common culture, the Andean culture, united in the same system of farm production. These Peruvians were attacked and shunted aside by a state that did not represent them.

Ayacucho, the region where terrorism began, lies in that Andean trapezium. In Ayacucho, 270 of every 1,000 newborn children die before they reach 1 year of age, while the Latin American average is 73 per 1,000. In Ayacucho, 74 percent of the population is illiterate. In some places, only 1 house out of 100 has water, and only 5 of 100 have electricity. That is Ayacucho, Mr President, the historic center of the peoples of America, where the great final battle for its independence was fought. This is where terrorism took advantage of that enormous injustice and found fertile ground, profiting from desperation and sorrow, pitting the poorly armed people against the forces of the state.

For this reason we can pay only 10 percent of our exports for the foreign debt. This is why we are calling for a regional agreement not to continue spending millions of dollars on arms, when that money could revive the forgotten people from their poverty. Terrorism and violence also have a political background, and in order to combat them we should understand them not only as the action of a messianic and totalitarian group. We should take political action, making an effort to incorporate those millions of human beings into civilization, strengthening democratic institutions and the presence of the state among them, and giving the proper importance to agriculture and the peasant class, the pillars of our nation.

Messrs delegates, there is a close relationship between economic history, the foreign debt, and the misery which impels and fosters violence in the Andes. Therefore, I have dealt at length with that violence, because it could appear in any of your countries or in other Latin American countries, as it did in mine if misery advances and totalitarian and extremist concepts take advantage of it. For this reason, we are convinced that only a new international economic order will open the road to a lasting and democratic solution to violence.

All this should, of course, be accompanied by vigorous action which will firmly combat the subversives, but with respect for the law. Our democratic credential before the world is our respect for the lives and rights of the people. Nothing can justify torture, disappearances, or summary executions. Savagery should not be fought with savagery.

It is true that the anonymous and collective action of public order against subversion of this nature produces reactions of irrational aggressiveness, but this can never justify covering up or silencing crimes or letting them go unpunished. The Peruvian Government has therefore had to make very difficult decisions in the last few days.

We will defend democracy with energy, with the law and social justice, showing that we are acting on behalf of life. Because we are acting on behalf of life, we believe politics should express respect and morals. Until today, the expansion of economic interests has governed the world, sacrificing groups of people and individuals. Companies, banks, and superpowers have influenced people's interests in order to serve the needs of production and consumption, because by influencing consumption through advertising they are automatizing human beings to serve the logic of that economy.

At this point I will approach the third topic of my speech: drug trafficking as an activity which corrupts institutions and debases man. We believe that drug consumption is merely part of the exaggerated consumption which is the logical consequence of capitalism.

Consumption, even to the point of self-destruction, is the caricature of that economic system. The same lust for profits that makes capitalism so inhuman is reflected in drug consumption, which is the consumption of dissatisfaction. Drugs are thus revealed as a sort of superior level of consumer capitalism. The only raw material which has increased in value is cocaine. The only successful transnational enterprise with its origin in our countries is drug trafficking. The most successful effort of Andean integration has been made by the drug traffickers. But what is the cause of this success, Messrs delegates?

According to liberal economics, production is governed by demand, and it is a fact that the main consumer market for drugs is the United States. In Peru, drug consumption is not a national problem but, despite this fact, in our 50 days in government we have struck decisive blows against international vice: 22 airports, three heliports, airliners, 122 grams [amount as heard] and 8 large laboratories have been discovered and confiscated. All this indicates that drug consumption in the United States will shrink by about 80 tons, with an estimated value of $5.6 billion, per year.

This is the opportunity to ask the U.S. Administration: We have done this in 50 days; what do you do for the human rights of people who pass out from drug abuse in Grand Central Station and so many other places? [strong, long applause] This is the opportunity to ask: When is the U.S. Administration going to use its laws and fight in a Christian manner to eradicate the consumption of drugs in its own territory, which is the primary market for drugs, a fact that has distorted the lives of our peasants?

A liberal economist would recommend that we keep our hands off this dangerous activity. We believe, however, that the state cannot and should not look with indifference upon corruption and vice. Therefore, we accept the struggle against drug trafficking as a duty, because it is a crime against mankind. [applause] We do not do so to obtain a loan or because we need a few million dollars, which is offered to us, but which we will not accept because our own conscience is enough for us to defend the youth of the world, whether Peruvians, Americans, or any other nationality. [applause]

But I also tell you that it is another crime against mankind, just as serious as drug trafficking, to increase interest rates, lower raw material prices, or squander economic resources on the technology of death, while hundreds of millions of human beings live in misery or are pushed toward violence.

In conclusion, Mr President, I would like to refer to the Peruvian position in the world, in order to deal with the fourth topic of this speech. We look upon ourselves as Latin Americans and struggle for the integration of our subcontinent in its anti-imperialist position, because only in this way will we have a respected voice in the matter of the debt. Only in this way will we again strengthen the multilateral treatment of major problems, and we will prevent the major powers from extending their borders to ours. We will support, as a path to integration, the peace efforts of the Contadora Group to safeguard the sovereignty and self-determination of the Central American peoples. Because the continent is committed, we have become a member, along with other countries, of the front supporting the Contadora Group, united and ready to be present if some power wants to violate with arms the sovereignty of any country. We believe that the future of Latin Americans is now at stake in that region.

We assert the need to strengthen the Andean Pact, and we favor a new and updated protocol. We also propose the expansion and greater use of the Andean Reserve Fund, which as a financial organization has already made larger disbursements in the region than the IMF.

We want to establish bilateral agreements for compensated trade, which will free us from having to use hard currencies, thus strengthening our economic relations and integration. We have already taken the first steps with Brazil toward an agreement of this type.

On the international stage, the leading issue clearly is the arms race. We are peaceful country, respectful of international treaties and not involved in the arms race. We are not part of the strategy of any power, and we have not been infected with the egocentric vision of security typical of the major powers. To them, one's own security is the insecurity of others, but this always ends in the insecurity of all. This is the logic and neurosis of the weak. We believe that the best defense is the assertion of a nation as one people and that the urgent social demands of our countries impose on us a limitation in arms spending. Therefore, we propose a regional agreement in Latin America aimed at substantially reducing arms expenditures, and we will not spare any effort to achieve this.

I am certain that the total of human beings who have died because the money spent on arms has not been used to help them, is more than the total of those who have died in all the wars that have been fought in our history. Every bullet, which in 99 percent of all cases is fired in target practice, means a ration of food that we could have given to a child to ward off his death. [applause] But today, the sale of arms, which quickly become obsolete, is a very important part of world trade. This renewable technology not only implies competition among our nations but also large profits for the selling nations, which are jointly responsible for the crisis and for the arms traffickers. These professionals of death promote plots among our nations and feed on our rivalries.

On this subject, as on the previous ones, we do not limit ourselves to proposing collective actions, passively waiting for a consensus to be reached. We believe in consensus, but we also believe in will. The will of each one of our countries should be taken into account.

Our will as a country permits us to set an upper limit on the payment of the debt. Our will compels us to struggle against subversion within the limits of human rights. Our will compels us to struggle against drug trafficking without asking for any rewards. In the case of arms purchases, our will also demands that we step forward, and we have substantially reduced a purchase of very sophisticated warplanes in agreement with France. If we do not pay our debt, we also will not use our money to benefit the industry of death.

On its own initiative, our Navy has disarmed warships, and our Armed Forces, in the context of a new world, are now turning toward actions aimed at developing the nation. So we are not influenced by the fear of weakness in facing others. We are not seeking to arm ourselves, to accumulate a hollow power in front of others. We trust the nations of the earth, we do not feel threatened by anyone, and with this trust, based on our will, we are ready to take actions in accordance with this proposal: We, the poor nations of the earth, are not enemies of each other, but we have a common enemy who has penetrated our history and crossed our borders with its misery, domination, and injustice. It is imperialism, which divides us and profits on our disunity. Facing imperialism, we assert our participation in and identification with the Nonaligned Movement and its authentic and substantive originality, because we are not an instrument in the bipolar strategy of the powers. We do not believe that the Manichaean conflict between East and West will produce any benefits for our peoples. From this conflict of fundamental principles only arise limited conflicts in the peripheral countries. We assert the appropriate scope of the original nonaligned principles, upheld by Nehru, Tito and An-Nasir, and in Latin America by Haya de la Torre as of 1924. [applause] We also propose the principle of anti-imperialist action and Latin American integration in order to build democratic socialism.

In this continent, integration is a guarantee of nonalignment, and it does not consist of liberating oneself from one hegemony in order to maintain a natural alliance with the countries of the East [sentence as heard]. Therefore, Mr President, I repeat from this rostrum that we are poor but worthy nations, free and ready to unite. Facing the armed power of the superpowers and their wealth, we extol the moral power of justice.

We have come to ask the united Europe to reflect on whether it has more in common with the poor nations than with the bipolar hegemonism, because Europe also is a field in the political and military strategy. Its ground, bristling with its own and foreign nuclear bombs, is undermined with insecurity, and its economic development is, whether it likes it or not, dependent on the technology and economic trend of the major powers.

On the broader stage of all countries, we assert that the nations of the North and the South are interdependent. We believe that the strategy drawn up in the 1950's and 1960's has not been brought up to date, and that it is still limiting its attention to the same areas as always, such as Southeast Asia, the Middle East, the North Atlantic, and the Caribbean, thus forgetting the growing worldwide influence of decisions and conflicts.

We also turn to the peoples of the industrialized countries and of the major powers to remind them that we are all members of the same mankind.

Here is my greeting to the U.S. people, the people of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Roosevelt, Kennedy, and Luther King, and my homage to their democratic awareness and to the personalities who understand, without any imperialist zeal, Latin America and the Third World. And from this rostrum, Mr President, the highest of all, I greet mankind, those who in all the corners of earth, particularly the poorest in Africa and Asia, use their consciences as their weapons in order not to become passive objects in an irrational world and an irrational history. Our greetings to those who lift their eyes toward the future and justice.

Mr President, we have also come to say that Peru has started to move toward peace, independence, and justice, in poverty but with dignity, in the name of the poor of the earth, in the name of God, because it is time for prayer and goodwill. Thank you, Mr President. [applause]

GARCIA DISCUSSES FOREIGN DEBT, OTHER ISSUES

PM241254 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Sep 85 p 1,5

[Interview with President Alan Garcia by Marcel Niedergang; date and place not given]

[Text] [Niedergang] THE WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote that you say you are a Marxist. Is that not rather a bad sign?

[Garcia] I think it is primarily a misinterpretation by the journalists. During the conversation I referred to the fact that the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA] originally drew its inspiration from Marxism. But it was a Latin American interpretation of Marxist philosophy and not a pale imitation of the 19th-century European political ideas which led to Marxism.

[Niedergang] That may be so, but for the average American communism and Marxism are the same thing.

[Garcia] Precisely. That is why I was anxious to explain that the subject of the foreign debt now illustrates the relationship between the rich and poor of the world, and I refuse to interpret it as an East-West relationship. In short, if I have distinguished myself in a modest way it is in defending Latin American and the Third World against financial capitalism. My position is strictly nationalist and has absolutely nothing to do with the struggle between American liberalism and Soviet Marxism.

[Niedergang] At present your relations with the United States are ambiguous. Your statements are harsh and even cutting. But you are cooperating in the struggle against drugs and subversion, and Peru has just taken part in the Unitas joint military maneuvers.

[Garcia] Our relations with the United States are necessary. They must be maintained. But we must also improve them, for instance in the case of American companies whose behavior here has not been particularly favorable to us. We are going to negotiate new cooperation contracts. The companies in question have agreed. This shows that we can always do better. Another example is the foreign debt. Interest rates and the IMF's demands must be reviewed. It is not a question of breaking off relations but of discussing, negotiating, and taking account of legitimate interests and possibilities.

In addition we have launched a moralization campaign which coincides indirectly with U.S. objectives and interests. This is a subject which concerns the complete defense and national security of the United States. Drug consumption is destroying the bases of American society. Unfortunately Peru produces coca. Our campaign has enabled us to deal the drug traffickers the harshest blows ever dealt in Latin America. We are going to continue.

As you say, it is true that there is a degree of ambiguity in our relations with the United States. But there are two points on which there will never be any ambivalence. These are the defense of Peru's national autonomy and its right to have an economic program without the IMF's interference.

[Niedergang] You support Sandinist Nicaragua. In the short term this is another reason for disagreement, or at least bitterness.

[Garcia] No, not at all. We have a very clear position. Peoples' free determination and sovereignty must be respected. Our views also force us to support the free development of political forces in Nicaragua. But it is impossible to demand everything immediately. We cannot demand the democratic rituals to which those who, like us, study democracy in theory, are accustomed. The fall of Somoza's dictatorship was progress, the start of something. There is a process which, I am sure, will gradually be perfected and improved. I have always thought that the superpowers are afflicted with neurosis on this question. They turn their antagonism into a fetish, if I can use that expression, and their view is distorted, as is the case with Nicaragua. Unfortunately this is the Reagan administration's viewpoint. This mistake may help further aggravate the conflicts and become a real problem for the United States.

[Niedergang] But do you accept that the United States has strategic interests in Central America and the Caribbean?

[Garcia] The United States has not really reviewed its strategic concepts since the fifties. It thinks that the North Atlantic, Southeast Asia, and the Caribbean are privileged spheres of influence. It does not seem to have understood that in 20 years the dazzling progress of space technology and missiles has changed the picture. I may be mistaken, but it seems that the definition of American strategy has not changed at the same speed.

Nicaragua is a very serious problem for the United States, from its viewpoint. But it cannot see the wood for the trees because it is still so steeped in the theories of the fifties, of the Cuban threat and so forth. The real problem is in Latin America, a continent very close to it and on the point of social explosion. This is the real problem for the United States, and it will surface very soon. I am convinced that if things go on as they are now, even the most conservative and authoritarian governments will become hostile to the United States. If I could give the American leaders a piece of advice, and I venture to do so with discretion, I would tell them to seriously review their strategic concepts.

[Niedergang] You have decided to pay the interest on your foreign debt only up to a limit of 10 percent of the value of your exports. How have the international financial bodies reacted?

[Garcia] I must say I have been surprised myself. But there is a great deal of caution and moderation on the part of the main international bodies. Private banks have also given a cautious reaction. This is comforting. This means that there is now a better understanding of the political and social problems we are experiencing.

[Niedergang] Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said, however, that your 10 percent was not a very satisfactory solution.

[Garcia] I will not comment on this statement by Mr Volcker, who represents an official institution. What I say is that the private banks, the European countries, and the international financial bodies reacted with great discretion and caution.

[Niedergang] For how long will you pay just 10 percent and who will receive it?

[Garcia] Until circumstances change. And in the main we will repay credits which involve development and not a financial spiral of loans to pay arrears which put us further into debt each time.

[Niedergang] The United States might think you are setting a bad example...

[Garcia] It is the United States which is setting a bad example. It is increasing and lowering its interest rates without taking any account of the effects on other nations.

[Niedergang] Fidel Castro is advising the debtor countries not to pay. He assembled many people at the Havana conference on indebtedness. Has he not succeeded in assuming the leadership of the radical opposition movement in Latin America?

[Garcia] I have great respect for Fidel Castro. At one point in history Cuba represented a very important departure. But when you claim to be revolutionary the essential thing is to suffer the consequences of the decisions or wishes you express. We in Peru have a real problem with the IMF and the American banks. Our fate really depends on what we say, and our behavior involves very real risks. I for my part would not venture to give advice to those who do not share my problems. However, the more people who condemn the IMF the better.

[Niedergang] What would you do if Peru's economic situation did not even enable you to pay the 10 percent?

[Garcia] I think it is possible. And we do not want to close credit lines. Our position is realistic. We are part of an interdependent world. Those who advocate total refusal to repay the debt have a childish, unrealistic, and extremist attitude.

We are not going to abandon the financial world, we just want to change the rules of the game. Rest assured that we will continue to be part of the human race.

[Niedergang] You are nonetheless in favor of greater consultation among Latin American countries?

[Garcia] Of course. Latin American integration is the essential precondition for changing things. But I do not determine the Peruvian Government's present action on the basis of future Latin American integration.

[Niedergang] Have you already established specific contact with other governments in the region aimed at gradual disarmament?

[Garcia] Latin America is a paradise of good intentions and definitive statements. I do not want to be caught in the trap of rhetoric or fall into the vicious cycle of hope and of waiting for a rosy future. Some people say that only a union of all debtor countries will make a solution possible, and they do nothing while waiting for that union. I am taking a step forward. Peru is the only country which has fixed limits for the repayment of its debt. The same is true of regional disarmament. You hear many very fine and very lyrical statements. But they all continue to buy arms. We have said we should set an example and have decided to reduce the arms purchases agreed on with France.

[Niedergang] Have you already started renegotiations with Paris?

[Garcia] We have given instructions for this discussion to start. We will see what the contract allows, in agreement with the party concerned.

[Niedergang] Might you sell your "surplus" Mirage aircraft to other countries? To Arab nations?

[Garcia] I would not go as far as to say that. Trade is not my specialty.

[Niedergang] Is the reduction in your military spending discriminatory? What about your arms purchases from the United States and USSR?

[Garcia] We have absolutely nothing against France. It is just that the contract for 26 Mirage planes was the biggest deal, Peru's biggest arms import contract. We want to give priority to development resources. That is a positive thing.

[Niedergang] You have made many spectacular decisions since 28 July. You give the impression of working against the clock.

[Garcia] Five years of government is a very short period for all that has to be done. Peru has had several centuries of colonial life and 160 years of republican life. Something must be done quickly.

[Niedergang] But how can this rate be maintained?

[Garcia] By increasing it.

[Niedergang] It is frequently said in Lima that your government has adopted the themes of Velasquism. (Footnote: General Velasco Alvarado, in power from 1968 to 1975, took measures to help the poor classes and decreed agrarian reform.)

[Garcia] Listen. People perhaps say that because we talk of nationalism and of the need to humanize the economy, as was the case in Velasco's time. But there is one small difference. I was elected by 53 percent of the Peruvians. No one elected Gen Velasco.

[Niedergang] What do you still have to do to really clean up the state apparatus?

[Garcia] Take all the necessary measures until there is no longer any abuse of power, any corruption, or any prevarication. The police must be reorganized to ensure that they are really efficient. The legal authorities must be cleaned up, although they are autonomous. Autonomy does not mean you are untouchable. Of the 22,000 prisoners rotting in our prisons, only 7,000 have been sentenced. As head of state, it is my duty to ask the state bodies to live up to the community's expectations.

[Niedergang] You have declared war on drug traffickers. This is dangerous.

[Garcia] It may be personally dangerous, but you have to have a clear conscience. I could not be president of a country in which there are secret airports and in which cocaine trafficking involves hundreds of dollars. Peru cannot and should not be a drug plantation.

[Niedergang] Are there any political prisoners at present?

[Garcia] There are no political prisoners. Terrorism is a common crime. Killing, planting explosives, blowing up booby-trapped cars are criminal activities. If I did not believe that, I would not be here in the presidential palace, and I would not have chosen the democratic path. Nobody with a gun in his hand can claim to be the master of history.

[Niedergang] But the struggle against subversion must be political, too. When will you begin?

[Garcia] We have begun. The political struggle against subversion consists of isolating the insurgents from the population. They are trying to make the population rise up in the name of poverty. Our state is democratic and nationalist. The best political struggle is action.

[Niedergang] Do you have the Armed Forces' support for this strategy of pacification?

[Garcia] The Army is the first to understand this obvious fact: When you add together great poverty and armed subversive groups you get a dangerous and explosive mixture. The situation could get out of control. A Vietnamese-style war can be lost if you do not adopt political concepts of defense. This is what we are doing by showing that this state belongs to all Peruvians. Believe me, this is something the Army fully understands.

[Niedergang] Are you going to withdraw the military from the areas which are in a state of emergency under the Army's command?

[Garcia] We are not stupid! It is one thing to make every effort to develop the depressed and forgotten regions of the interior, to form miniregions with new administrative and financial powers. We want to bring state services to these regions -- health care, education, and the funds which they desperately lack. It is a different matter to leave the field open for the fanatics and political adventurers who are on the spot. You can be revolutionary without being stupid.

[Niedergang] Do you want to negotiate with Shining Path?

[Garcia] I cannot imagine a dialogue around a table between the representatives of the Peruvian people and the delegates of a group of fanatics who brandish arms and dynamite. This type of negotiation does not interest me. But I am not willing or able to rule out the possibility of winning over those who are mistaken. From this viewpoint, I would say that there are enough signs to suggest to us that things are moving in the right direction.

ORIGINAL ORDER FOR 26 FRENCH MIRAGES DIVIDED

PY252108 Paris AFP in Spanish 1746 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Paris, 25 Sep (AFP) -- Marcel Dassault, the owner and founder of the factory that manufactures Mirage airplanes, today stated in Paris that at the request of the Peruvian authorities, the order for 26 Mirage-2000 airplanes, an order that Peru has pending with France, has been divided into two purchases of 13 airplanes each.

During a press conference, Dassault stated that the number of airplanes covered by the order will be kept at 26 but that for financial reasons it will be divided into two.

Shortly after he was inaugurated, Peruvian President Alan Garcia announced that owing to Peru's current financial difficulties, he would make an effort to reduce the number of airplanes ordered from the Dassault company.

WAR MINISTER VISITS EMERGENCY ZONE MILITARY UNITS

PY252053 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Ayacucho -- War Minister General Jorge Torres Flores announced a change in the battle strategy against subversion after he conducted a surprise inspection of the military units that are based in this area. After inspecting the Trigapampa, Pampas, (Vircales), Julcamarca, and Quilca units, the minister stated that the development plans for the region will be released in the near future. These plans include the political, economic, social and cultural sectors.

He also stated that he had visited Los Cabitos No 51 Headquarters, which is the seat of the military-political command of the emergency zone, and the (Vilcacuaman), Chuque, and Andahuaylas military bases, where he greeted the personnel and inquired about the needs of the Armed Forces members posted to that zone.

NEW COMMANDER OF SECOND MILITARY REGION SWORN IN

PY251730 Paris AFP in Spanish 0349 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Lima, 23 Sep (AFP) -- In Lima today General Ismael Araujo Vera assumed the position of commander of the Second Military Region, replacing General Sinesio Jarama, who requested his replacement as a consequence of the massacre of more than 60 peasants in the Andean town of Accomarca. This was reported in a military bulletin. The massacre occurred on 14 August, but was only recently denounced by the surviving inhabitants of Accomarca in Ayacucho Department, 547 km southeast of Lima, considered the main bastion of the Shining Path guerrilla group. Araujo was given the oath of office in that important military garrison, which controls the entire central Peruvian region and the antisubversive operations in that convulsed area, by Army Commander General German Ruis Figueroa.

SEPULVEDA THANKS UN FOR APPROVING AID RESOLUTION

FL251427 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0220 GMT 25 Sep 85

[By Roberto Gonzalez Perez]

[Text] United Nations, 24 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The UN General Assembly today unanimously approved a resolution calling on the international community to help Mexico.

On Mexico's behalf, Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said the moral and material support Mexicans has received from abroad, as President Miguel de la Madrid has acknowledged, is not only evieence of esteem but a reflection of the fraternal and cooperative ties we maintain with all nations. According to the resolution adopted, the aid for Mexico will be channeled through the United Nations.

In its call, the United Nations invites all member countries to contribute promptly to rescue efforts and rebuilding of Mexico City, which was damaged by two earthquakes of great intensity last week.

In his message, Foreign Secretary Sepulveda indicated that the call to help Mexico is another gesture of Latin American solidarity which has always united us at difficult times.

The Mexican delegation expressed special thanks to the Nicaraguan mission which proposed the subject be included on the agenda and to the Brazilian mission which submitted the resolution on behalf of the Latin American group.

Sepulveda also expressed the Mexican Government's gratitude to all UN member countries for unanimously responding to Latin America's call and for making the decision of channeling multilaterally and through UN agencies the contributions those countries wish to make.

Sepulveda said, at the UN's podium, that damages caused by the earthquake are serious but the disaster area is limited and the efforts to restore normality will be persistent and lengthy.

The UN General Assembly also acknowledged the nations, international and regional organizations, nongovernment organizations, and individuals for the help they are giving Mexico during this emergency situation.

Finally, the foreign secretary noted that the decision adopted by the assembly will undoubtedly be encouraging and will help people. He said it will also be another reason to reaffirm the confidence in the great goals of this organization and the motivations of human solidarity which were present when it was founded.

VENEZUELAN, SPANISH PRESIDENTS MEET DE LA MADRID

FL251752 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1550 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi and Spanish President FElipe Gonzalez have met privately and separately today with President Miguel de la Madrid at his official Los Pinos residence. Both presidents changed their original plans to fly directly to New York, where they will participate in the 40th General Assembly of the United Nations, to present condolences for the tragedy that has afflicted Mexico.

In his conversation with De la Madrid, Jaime Lusinchi expressed the regret of the Venezuelan people for the damages caused by last Thursday's earthquake. He also stressed Venezuelan solidarity with and support for Mexico in its effort to rebuild.

Spanish President Felipe Gonzalez arrived a little later at the presidential residence to present his condolences and reiterate Spanish support. In the last few days, Spain has sent Mexico equipment, medicines, and foodstuffs for the earthquake victims.

President Miguel de la Madrid thanked the two presidents for the demonstrations of brotherhood received from their peoples since they learned of the Mexican tragedy.

Gonzales Pledges Support

FL252014 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1745 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Spanish Government is ready to help the Mexican people overcome the effects of the 19 September earthquake, President of the Spanish Government Felipe Gonzalez has said, adding that his presence in Mexico City is a sign of Spanish solidarity with the Mexican people. He said his visit is a sign of gratitude towards a nation that is fully identified with the Spanish nation.

When he was interviewed in the presidential hangar at Mexico City International Airport before he left for New York, where he will participate in the 40th UN General Assembly, Felipe Gonzalez said that during his meeting with the Mexican chief executive they discussed other subjects such as the struggle for peace, disarmament, and the efforts both countries are making to achieve fairer international treatment. He stressed the fact that peace is the necessary condition for achieving the development of the peoples. It is necessary to seek formulas that permit a better distribution of international wealth, he added.

When he spoke of the establishing of a new world economic order, the distinguished visitor said talks on the subject have made no progress, for which reason it is necessary to set up this new economic order to solve problems of humankind.

SPADAFORA'S BROTHER MAKES STATEMENT ON KILLING

PA251639 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Statement by Winston Spadafora, brother of deceased former Deputy Minister of Health Hugo Spadafora, at National Assembly in Panama City -- live]

[Excerpts] [Spadafora] On my behalf, the Spadafora family has been proposing that a special commission be created as established in Article 212, excuse me, Article 216 of the National Constitution. There has been a great deal of discussion, even in this illustrious hall. The Spadaforas have requested this special commission based on the fact, and you must forgive me because I do not want to offend anyone, that the family does not believe in this country's investigative authorities. [applause]

I listened to your discussions last night. Some of you believe in this country's investigative authorities. That is your opinion. I ask you not to become estranged from electorate, listen to them because your voters will judge you. I am sure that your electorate -- as was apparent in the tremendous farewell to Hugo -- they made this apparent; do not become estranged from your electorate. Your electorate does not believe in the investigative authorities. I have not come here to accuse anyone, but unless a special commission is appointed we will never know who the real perpetrators are [applause] never know the real perpetrators of Hugo Spadafora's murder. I have in my possession, and also elsewhere, photocopies of some, or rather, the first part of the dossier on the investigation that is being conducted in Costa Rica.

I continue, reading some of the documents which are very important elements of the investigation being conducted by the investigative authorities of the Republic of Costa Rica, a democracy which is not only the pride of America, but also of the world because it has no army. [applause]

Letter dated 19 September 1985: These are photocopies of the work carried out by the Costa Rican Public Ministry, and which can be easily corroborated. This letter was written in the city of Villa Nelly, Corredores, 19 September 1985, and is addressed to Dr Fernando Cruz Castro, chief of the Costa Rican Attorney General's Office at San Jose. This is the report by the Villa Nelly Attorney General's Office, near the border with our country. I am going to read to you some of the paragraphs contained in this preliminary report issued by this regional official of Costa Rica's Public Ministry:

There are only two homes near the spot where the incident took place. Nevertheless, their inhabitants heard nothing, but a distance of approximately 1,000 meters from the plac e of the incident, toward the Panamanian border, lives Jose Angel Chinchilla Rios, who has said that on 13 September he filed a report. Here are his statements on stamped paper from Costa Rica, authenticated by the secretary general of the Costa Rican Supreme Court. This is only a report by the Costa Rican Attorney General's regional official in Villa Nelly. It states:

Mr Jose Angel Chinchilla Rios states that on 13 September, at about midnight, two green Suzuki vehicles passed in front of his home, which he thought were Panamanian National guardsmen because they use that type of car. The vehicles were travelling from the place of the incident toward the Panamanian border. This person does not know much about cars, so he looked in the newspapers for a vehicle similar to those he saw that night. During a conversation with this witness, he said that it is normal to see Panamanian Defense Force vehicles passing in front of his house, which is in Costa Rican territory.

Other residents of the area said that they heard the engines of these vehicles at approximately midnight, but they did not see them because they were in bed.

The report continues: On this point we would like to say that in a rather strange manner, the witnesses that we interviewed on the morning of 15 September in our territory, who are Costa Rican, were interviewed at their homes by members of the Panamanian Defense Force, according to their statements. [shouts from the crowd]

In the course of the investigation, we also interviewed a witness who was closely related to Dr Hugo Spadafora and who, according to his own words, due to his friendship with the doctor, received several proposals from General Manuel Antonio Noriega, chief of Panama's Defense Force, through Mario del Cid and Luis A. Cordoba, who also work for the Defense Force, to kill Dr Hugo Spadafora in Costa Rican territory. [shouts]

One moment, please. This is contained in the Costa Rican dossier. In November 1984, he was offered 5,000 balboas. In January 1985, he was offered 10,000 balboas, and the third time he was offered Panamanian nationality and the assurance that he would be well taken care of. However, he never accepted any of these proposals, as he was loyal to Spadaora. [applause]

From the time I returned to national territory with Hugo's coffin, I asked, I almost pleaded with the president to initiate a legislative effort, to bring the bill here so that you all could approve it. I called repeatedly on the president, who carelessly left the country. [shouts from crowd]

I have read the bill presented by the Christian Democratic Party. I read it in the midst of my fast, and it seems to be very good. I believe it is acceptable to the Spadafora family. I want it to be clear that I have accused no one. I am only demanding justice. Fathers of the fatherland, shed your political loyalties, get close to your electorate. Feel the current feelings of your electorate and vote in favor of this bill. I am not an expert in parliaments, but look for a way to approve it as soon as possible.

I believe I have explained quite clearly the reasons why the Spadafora family does not want the attorney general's office -- in its current state -- to take charge of the investigation of Hugo Spadafora's death. [applause] I want to formally (?thank) this august chamber, which has given me the permission to speak here at this forum that belongs to the people, because you were elected by the people. [Shouts] Please, please, please. There is more evidence, there are more clues, we have them in approximately 10 different parts due to the people's fear. We have broken up the proof into about 10 different parts.

I have spent many hours without eating. I am only taking water. I have announced a hunger strike to the death. I will not use the phrase "until the final consequences;" I say to the death. Until you all approve that law, I will not take a bite of food. If I never see the law, because I die of starvation, another of my brothers will continue the hunger strike. [crowd applauds, shouts] Please, please, please, please. And after him another will follow, and another until every Spadafora disappears from this country because we do not want to live any longer under this regime of terror. [applause]

To conclude, I am going to beg you, to plead with you to act peacefully. To not provoke or allow yourselves to be provoked. When you leave this room, show civility.

Please, civility, because the first act of violence I hear of will make me lose my confidence in you, and I will lose my ability to struggle. Please help me in this regard. [applause]

Thank you Mr President, thank you honorable legislators. [applause, chants]

LA PRENSA Urges Suspensions

PA252254 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Sep 85 p 1A

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The very serious accusations that have energed during the investigations carried out by the Costa Rican Judicial Investigation Agency [OIJ] to the effect that General Noriega offered a large sum of money and other privileges for the murder of Hugo Spadafora establish -- as an urgent task -- his immediate suspension from his position as commander in chief of the Defense Forces, as well as the dismissal of the others involved in this scandalous incident until the involvement they may have had in the case is clearly established.

If the accusations are proven, the full weight of the law should fall on those accused, sentencing them to the capital punishment established in our Penal Code because they used the limitless powers of their duties and rank to satisfy personal, morbid vendettas. It is impossible for Panamanians to continue at the mercy of the pathological whims of the most varied military sectors, especially when they come from those who lead an organization that in theory was created to guarantee national sovereignty, public order, and the life, honor, and well-being of the citizens, but in practice daily fail to fulfill their constitutional duties, wasting the country's vitality, yielding its sovereignty, promoting political disorder, and making themselves the major threat hanging over the life, honor, and well-being of the citizens.

The situation is too dangerous, because what is at stake is nothing less than Panama's national existence.

COSTA RICA

GUTIERREZ ANALYZES RECENT NICARAGUAN ACTIONS

PA250422 San Jose LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Sep 85 p 2

[All quotation marks as published]

[Text] For the Costa Rican Government the Nicaraguan policy of the last few months, characterized by constant attacks on Costa Rican territory and continuous accusations of violations of their airspace, has two possible causes: the need to pressure for the creation of a demilitarized zone and the need to intimidate border settlements so that they will do not show sympathy for the movements opposed to the Sandinist government.

This is what can be gleaned from the speech that Carlos Jose Gutierrez, foreign affairs minister, took to the Contadora Group meeting and which, for subsequent [as published] reasons, was not read in public, although it was widely circulated among representatives of the countries that attended the meeting.

Foreign Minister Gutierrez argued that the Nicaraguan Government is pressuring for the creation of a demilitarized zone, insistently requested by Commander Daniel Ortega; however, he stated that the Costa Rican Government opposes this as it would "violate the principles of liberty established in our political constitution.

He added that for the government it would be impossible to create this zone because, "for the past 36 years, all of Costa Rican territory has been unarmed, at the decision of its people."

He added that for the government this zone would require a massive resettlement, which would be very difficult to carry out "within the system of strict respect for private property that exists in Costa Rica." He also noted the damage the country would suffer and the irreparable ecological harm that would be done to that zone, as well as to the infrastructure developed by the government.

As to the second objectives noted by Minister Gutierrez, it was emphasized that the constant attacks on the northern towns have created a "boomerang" effect because the only thing they achieve is to increase the dislike the people feel toward the Nicaraguans." In his 44-page document, Foreign Minister Gutierrez says: "To this date I know of no people who feel affection for those who fire rockets, mortars, or bullets at them almost daily."

The foreign minister states categorically that the government is interested in achieving peace in the border region and the rest of the country, and for that reason the Monge Alvarez administration has insisted that there be an international patrol on the border.

"We have proposed a permament observation mission on the border whose mandate would not be limited to verification and control of the border zone, but would encompass the entire national territory of both countries," he said.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Gutierrez pointed out that the solution to the problems of Central America is in the effective fulfillment of the commitments made in the Contadora Document.

He said: "This is why Costa Rica has participated in the process. We believed it necessary to collaborate in it [the Contadora process] because its ideals of peace, democratization, and development are the same as ours."

Continuing to comment on the Monge Alvarez adminstration's policy, Foreign Minister Gutierrez once again expressed unrestricted support for the Contadora Group process, but emphasized that its fruits must become visible soon with effective solutions and "not words." Otherwise, he said, Contadora will become an end in itself and an eternal process of negotiation that "will not solve anything."

"The loss of credibility of this Latin American initiative would be of tragic and fatal consequences and would give further argument to those who believe in the bullet and the sword as the only means to solve the Central American problem," he said.

MONGE ON PRC RELATIONS, FIGUERES VISIT

PA242253 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has reiterated that former President Jose Figueres' visit to the PRC is strictly personal and that Costa Rica has no plans to establish diplomatic relations with that country. The presdient said that reports on the trip have been presented in such a manner that it appears Figueres had been invited as a roving ambassador. If this had been the case, President Monge said, Figueres would have had to get permission from the Foreign Ministry. Figueres did not travel on an official mission but on a personal basis, Monge added.

Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said several days ago that Figueres was not authorized by the ministry and that he is visiting the PRC on a personal basis.

When asked about the establishment of relations with the PRC, President Monge said this is not possible, adding: I firmly maintain that if in order to establish relations with Beijing it is necessary to break relations with Taipei, then we prefer to maintain relations with Taipei. Monge added that when the United States started to change its policy toward the two Chinas, he sent a letter to then President Richard Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger voicing his disagreement with that policy.

Since Costa Rica's responsibility for world security is different from that of the United States, I would always recommend that our country maintain diplomatic relations with the Republic of China in Taiwan and not with communist China, President Monge said. He added that our country maintains very close relations with the political and intellectual leadership of the Republic of China. As for his personal relationship with the Republic of China in Taiwan, he said it was close and friendly, and he recalled his trip to China last May, which was his third trip, adding he has been invited to visit the Republic of China at least 10 times in the last 15 years.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON INES DUARTE KIDNAPPING DEVELOPMENTS

'Highest Level' Contacts Held

PA251415 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1340 GMT 25 Sep 85

[By Alberto Barrera]

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Sep [date as received] (REUTER) -- The Salvadoran Government has established new contacts with the kidnappers of the daughter of President Jose Napoleon Duarte which have made it possible to know the demands for his release and study the possibility of their being fulfilled, a source close to the Presidency has stated.

The government and the kidnappers have maintained communications over a special 2-meter band radio and since Sunday have been holding meetings "at the highest government level" to learn and study the demands of the kidnappers of Ines Guadalupe Duarte, a source close to the government house who asked not to be identified told this agency.

Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, minister of culture and communications and adviser to the president, told REUTER that "there were more contacts, but I cannot expand."

Ines Duarte was kidnapped 15 days ago with a university companion, Ana Cecilia Villeda, 23, at the entrance of the private university of the Salvadoran capital. Efforts to obtain her release have been kept in total secrecy up until now.

The kidnappers are making political, economic, and social demands, the source added, declining to give more details. The source noted, however, that the nature of the demands confirms that the kidnappers belong to the FMLN, which groups five guerrilla organizations which to date have neither confirmed nor denied responsibility for the kidnapping.

Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, told newsmen yesterday he was convinced that the kidnappers are members of the guerrilla military front. The FMLN has maintained total silence in regard to the kidnapping, and the FRR, its political branch, has said that it does now know who the kidnappers are.

Last week government sources said that the captors belonged to a new guerrilla group, the "Pedro Pablo Castillo" front, which contacted the residence of President Duarte by telephone and played a recording of his daughter's voice.

Subsequently, spokesmen for the government said that, in fulfillment of one of the demands, they would suspend all official information to the press regarding the kidnapping, which has in fact been done.

Rumor of Deadline Officially Denied

PA251416 Paris AFP in Spanish 1355 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] San Salavdor, 24 Sep (AFP) -- The kidnappers of the daughter of President Jose Napoleon Duarte have not given the government a deadline to fulfill their demands, which include the release of political prisoners, official sources announced here today. Reports yesterday indicated that the conditions include the release of 34 rebels and gave a deadline of 1400 today to meet them.

The rumor circulated after a meeting between Duarte, ranking military leaders, and government officials in which the president reported on the demands raised by the kidnappers of his daughter. Ines Guadalupe Duarte and a friend, Ana Cecilia Villeda, were kidnapped on 10 September by alleged members of the Pedro Pablo Castillo Front, armed branch of the Salvadoran Communist Party, which in turn is a member of the FMLN.

Rey Prendes on Developments

PA260123 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2230 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] A top government official said today he did not know anything about the kidnappers of Napoleon Duarte's daughter asking for 34 rebels to be released from prison and setting a deadline which expired at 1400 today.

Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, minister of culture and communications, told a group of newsmen that he does not know anything about an ultimatum from the guerrillas, and he refused to give any information regarding the demands made by the kidnappers of Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, eldest daughter of the Salvadoran president. However, sources close to the Presidential House confirmed that the kidnappers have asked for the release of 34 rebels held by the government, of whom only 22 are in prison. The same sources, who asked not to be identified, said that in the last contact with the kidnappers they set a deadline of 1400 today for a response to their demands. However, the sources added that this ultimatum did not represent a threat to the life of Ines Guadalupe.

Referring to the latest reports released by the news media, Rey Prendes said: [Begin recording] [Rey Prendes] We have been saying for some time that the government does not want to comment. Despite this, some of the reports published have been attributed to government sources. I wish to say that we do not know who those government sources are and that any information we give could jeopardize the negotiations. You all know quite well that there have been talks with the guerrilla groups that kidnapped Ines Guadalupe Duarte and Ana Cecilia.

[Question indistinct]

[Rey Prendes] The government has asked for cooperation from all sectors, including the church. From the beginning, we have asked for cooperation from the church, from international organizations such as the International Red Cross, and from friendly governments which expressed their solidarity and which could have some relations or links with FDR members. In general terms, the government has received words of solidarity; it has thanked the senders and has asked them, if they can, to cooperate, to investigate, to see what can be done to obtain the release of Ines Guadalupe, for which we would be very grateful.

[Question] Is the government willing to negotiate with the kidnappers?

[Rey Prendes] The government has not decided anything yet.

[Question] What type of demands are the kidnappers making?

[Rey Prendes] The government cannot give any information regarding the kidnappers' demands.

[Question] Has the group that carried out the kidnapping been identified?

[Rey Prendes] According to reports published by the local and international news media, they mention a command called the Pedro Pablo Castillo Front of the FMLN. This is information that you yourselves have obtained through various forces who do not belong to the government. The papers carried statements by Msgr Rivera y Damas saying that there is no doubt that they are the ones.

[Question] Has the government sought help from other sources to see if they can intercede with the FDR?

[Rey Prendes] Many people and organizations have been trying to talk to the FDR. Some have been in contact with members of the FDR to find out how much they know, about their participation, or if they can do something for the release of Ines Guadalupe.

[Question] There were rumors yesterday that the FDR [words indistinct] secret meeting [words indistinct].

[Rey Prendes] I do not think it had anything to do with the kidnapping.

[Question] When has the last time you talked to the kidnappers and what exactly happened?

[Rey Prendes] As I have said before,the reports that have been published have not been released by the government. As I said before, the government cannot report any conversation with the kidnappers nor the means the kidnappers have used to get in touch with us.

[Question] Is this group involved in the kidnapping of the mayors [words indistinct]?

[Rey Prendes] Regarding the kidnapped mayors, the kidnappers said they were going to release them if we published one of their communiques. The mayor's relatives asked us to publish the communique, and we did; but instead of freeing the mayors they kidnapped more.

[Question] Is it true that the church [words indistinct]?

[Rey Prendes] I do not know anything about that, but if you could find out through the church or the international Red Cross whether this is true, that [words indistinct]. What I can say is that so far no one we know has seen Ines Guadalupe.

[Question] Has there been any more contact between the president and his daughter?

[Rey Prendes] The report about Ines Guadalupe talking to her father was released by the news media. I cannot say if there has been any further contact between Ines Guadalupe and the government.

[Question indistinct]

[Rey Prendes] I cannot comment on Ines Guadalupe's state of health.

[Question] It is true that the kidnappers have set a deadline?

[Rey Prendes] Up to this moment, we know nothing about a deadline on the part of the kidnappers of Ines Guadalupe.

[Question indistinct]

[Rey Prendes] I think that it has created an international political reaction in this case of the kidnapping of Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran and Ana Cecilia, mostly because it violated the revolutionary ethical principle that had existed for a long time among the rebels, which was not kidnapping or hurting relatives of politicians, government officials, or militarymen. Besides, for the first time a woman has been affected by the political situation. This has logically caused world indignation and also led to much support for the government. The president is doing well. He has gone through difficult moments. He has been hit hard throughout this ordeal, but he is in good health and is constantly working. Today he is presiding over a ministerial council to approve the nation's budget bill, which must be submitted before the end of the month to the Legislative Assembly.

[Question] Has there been any change in the president's plans?

[Rey Prendes] There has been no change regarding the president's trip. All his trips abroad have been cancelled for the time being. [end recording]

Meanwhile, other sources have reported that the kidnappers are asking for the release of Commander Nidia Diaz, a member of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers, PRTC, who has been in prison since April, and also of Costa Rican pilot Julio Romero Talavera, who has been in prison since 1981.

The same sources said that the government is going to announce today that it holds only 22 of the 34 rebels the kidnappers are asking to be released and that up to this moment it had not accepted any negotiation.

Military sources told Radio Cadena Sonora that the Armed Forces High Command and the commanders of all the garrisons in the country this morning discussed the possibility of accepting negotiations with the kidnappers. Communications Minister Rey Prendes expressed his confidence that all national sectors, Armed Forces, political parties, social organizations, and others, have manufested their solidarity with President Duarte and that the Army in particular has expressed its full support for any decision the government makes in the case of the kidnapping.

So far, the FMLN, which comprises five guerrilla groups, has not taken credit for or denied the kidnapping; government sources said that the kidnapping was carried out by a special command called the Pedro Pablo Castillo Front.

Ines Quadalupe was kidnapped with fellow student Ana Cecilia Villega on 10 September at the entrance to a private university in southwest San Salvador.

OFFICER SAYS FORCES THWARTING TRANSPORTATION BAN

PA241947 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 Sep 85 pp 2, 23

[Text] In a desperate action the FMLN-FDR terrorists have declared their 10th ban on transportation activities, said Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Eladio Canjura of the 4th Infantry Brigade in El Paraiso, Chalatenango. He added that there have been no reports of attacks on vehicles circulating on the various roads in that sector due to the strict vigilance being maintained.

"We have complete control over the roads and towns; not because the terrorists have declared a transportation ban, but because the Armed Forces have maintained, do maintain, and will continue to maintain their vigilance over the area in order to provide security to the people, who have the right to carry out their activities in peace."

"It is our duty to guarantee the normal circulation of vehicles in Chalatenango. Just as we exert control over the roads, we are also present in the rural areas in order to protect the peasants while they harvest their crops," he added.

Regarding the kidnapping of nine mayors from various towns in this department during the past few hours, he said that these actions carried out by the terrorist groups constitute a gross violation of human rights, since the mayors are not military targets. "We are aware of our responsibility in eradicating the war imposed by international terrorism," he stressed.

On the same subject, he said that the Armed Forces provide security to the Salvadoran people in general. However, he added, citizens must cooperate by taking their own precautions, since subversives never fight openly; instead they kidnap, murder, and deal treacherous blows, violate human rights, rob, steal, and destroy, but always surreptitiously. They never do anything face to face, and are always fleeing from Army troops, he said.

ARMY, POLICE RAID AFP PHOTOGRAPHER'S HOME

PA251820 Paris AFP in Spanish 1721 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Sep (AFP) -- Combined Army and security police forces raided the home of Luis Rivera Galdamez, a 33-year-old AFP photographer, this morning and seized photographic material, his relatives have reported. They stated that two trucks with soldiers and policemen came exclusively in search of the photographer. Several of them surrounded the house, and eight entered to conduct a search, which they proceeded to carry out without a legal warrant, according to reports.

The search was conducted from 0100 to 0200 Wednesday in the house located in San Bartolo, 12 km east of the capital, while Luis Rivera Galdamez, who has been working for AFP in San Salvador since January of this year, was not home.

Rivera's relatives said the militarymen knocked on the door "as if they wanted to knock it down" and asked for Luis, presumably to arrest him for alleged activities connected with subversion. Since they did not find him they conducted a careful search and confiscated negatives and photographs of his work from a course on journalism which he is attending at the National University.

Rivera Galdamez, in addition to being at the university, is a professor of photographic techniques and is charged with graphic designing at the National Arts Center, which is a branch of the National Education Ministry.

The young professional expressed his "amazement" over the attitude of the troops and offense by their actions, because "I consider myself totally clean and will submit to any type of investigation to confirm my innocence," he said.

GUATEMALA

HEAD OF STATE DECREES END OF SCHOOL YEAR

PA252039 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0200 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Head of State General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores has issued Government Agreement No. 865-85 in view of the interruption of the teaching-learning process. The text of the agreement reads as follows:

National Palace, Guatemala, 24 September 1985

Government Agreement No. 865-85

The head of state, considering that it falls to the state, through the Education Ministry and other duties, to direct and evaluate the educational system so that actions in the field and the objectives established in the plans and study programs are implemented throughout the country; considering that the situation that has prevailed in the country has interrupted the conclusion of the teaching-learning process to the detriment of the students in the state educational establishments, which function under the Education Ministry's control; also taking into account that the school year is about to end, and having fulfilled a large percentage of the programmed educational tasks, it is necessary to conclude the activities of the process in question without detriment to the students. This legal disposition has been issued for this purpose.

Therefore, in exercise of the authority conferred by Article 4 of the fundamental government statute, modified by Decree-Laws Nos. 36-82 and 87-83, and based on Article 15 of the National Education Law and Article 58 of its regulation, it has been agreed:

Article 1: To conclude, as of this 25 September, the teaching-learning process of the 1985 school year at the state educational establishments that function under the control of the Education Ministry.

Article 2: The students registered during the present year at the educational establishments in question will be immediately promoted to the next grade automatically.

Article 3: The Education Ministry will be given the authority to establish -- through agreements -- the procedures that must be followed to make the promotions referred to in the previous article effective.

Article 4: The present agreement goes into effect immediately and will be published in the official gazette.

[Signed] Division General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores

Education Minister Aracelly Judith Samayoa de Pineda

FAR CLAIMS TWO ARMY CASUALTIES IN PETEN

PA200024 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE In Spanish 17 Sep 85 p 12

[Text] During a harassment ambush on an Army patrol guarding a Texaco oil well in Peten on 11 September, the FAR [Rebel Armed Forces] caused two casualties, CERIGUA has reported. The patrol was part of two platoons positioned 12 km north of KM 77 on the highway from Naranjo to La Libertad.

According to CERIGUA, Texaco decided to dismantle the facilities at the Xocop well after a FAR ambush and sabotage on 3 August.

EGP REPORTS CASUALTIES ON ARMY IN NEBA

PA251635 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 21 Sep 85 p 6

[Text] The CERIGUA news agency has reported, via telex to our editorial office, that an armed clash between cells of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) and Army troops in Huehuetenango resulted in several soldiers' deaths.

The telex stated that the clash took place on 17 September in the vicinity of Tzumal Grande Village, Nebaj, when units of the "Ho Chi Minh" Front attacked the 2d Rifle Company of a military zone in the region with rifle and machinegun fire and handgrenades. The action lasted 25 minutes, and according to CERIGIA the insurgents inflicted casualties on the Army.

LOBOS ZAMORA REJECTS GUERRILLA CLAIMS

PA251531 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala 0300 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] General Rodolfo Lobos Zamora, deputy head of state, has acknowledged an escalation of guerrilla activity in El Peten but dismissed the possibility that this could hinder the return to constitutionality.

[Lobos] "There has been an escalation of terrorist activities in the past 15 days, but they are not important enough to cause alarm or destabilize the ongoing democratic process [words indistinct]."

The deputy head of state said that reports published by the press in the past few days lack credibility. He attributed them to information services serving the leftist guerrillas.

[Lobos] "Given that those reports come from subversive groups scorching the country, they do not deserve my comments. Their reports lack credibility. The rebels always exaggerate false [word indistinct] and try to misinform the people."

NICARAGUA

MINISTRY REPORT ALLEGES COSTA RICAN AID TO CONTRAS

PA250145 Paris AFP in Spanish 1855 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Managua, 24 Sep 85 (AFP) -- According to a report by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry, in Costa Rica a former president, a presidential candidate, the Legislative Assembly vice president, and 17 top officers of the Civil and Rural Guards are supporting the anti-Sandinist guerrillas.

It was learned that this document, to which AFP had access, was recently delivered to Panamanian Defense Forces Commander in Chief General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

By making this charge, the Sandinist government argues for the need to create a demilitarized zone along the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, which is the site of recent military clashes that have placed the two countries on the verge of breaking their diplomatic ties.

The Nicaraguan report links influential former President Daniel Oduber to the aid to the rebels. Oduber is vice president of the Socialist International (SI), and a member of the social democratic National Liberation Party, which is currently in power.

The report also mentions Luis Armando Gutierrez, vice president of the Legislative Assembly and a social democratic deputy, and Rafael Angel Calderon, presidential candidate for the opposition Social Christian Unity Party.

Also included are Colonels Oscar Vidal, Civil Guard chief; Carlos Camacho, former Rural Guard deputy director; Francisco Tacsan, Civil Guard senior officer [oficial mayor], Carlos Monge, former national security chief; Benito Zeledon, Luis Alberto Gallegos, Gilberto Orozco, Lorenzo Viales, and Marco Calderon; and another individual identified merely as Colonel Cedeno.

The report also mentions Captains Fernando Villalobos and Adolfo Gutierrez, who hold important posts in the northern zone where, according to the Sandinists, the guerrillas have at least thirteen "operational camps."

The document states that presidential candidate Rafael Angel Calderon said that if faced with the same situation as President Monge, "I would have broken relations with Nicaragua, which is one of the objectives the counterrevolution is seeking."

Regarding former President Oduber, the document states that in one of his farms located in Guanacaste, north of Costa Rica, there is a landing strip which the guerrillas use to unload arms shipments.

The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry adds that the shipment of weapons is transferred to the border region via vehicles that belong to the Costa Rican Electricity Institute(ICE), a state enterprise.

According to the document, Deputy Gutierrez lends a car with official plates to Commander Eden Pastora for his trips between San Jose and the northern border.

The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry document also names businessmen Pedro Abreu, Orlando Castro Murillo, and Dr. Jorge Chavarria Mendez; as well as the Ticabus Transport Company; Ganaderia Industrial, an Israeli company; the Hagasa Company; and the Industrial Air Service Company [Servicios Aereos Industriales].

The document adds that refugee centers run by "International Air" where there are thousands of Nicaraguans are "in fact concentration camps," run by persons "linked to the CIA,' such as university Professor Sherman Thomas and Max Kramer.

The document states that the rightist Free Costa Rica Movement, financed by wealthy Costa Rican capitalists, is also involved in the trafficking of arms to the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), and the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) led by Eden Pastora.

Among the rebel camps located in Costa Rica are La Chanchita, 17 km southeast of Penas Blancas; El Verdun farm, 12 km southeast of Cardenas; and Buena Vista farm, 10 km southeast of Orosi.

In addition, the report lists the Armenia, El Valle, La Chaqueta, El Espavel, La Guitarra, La Yegua, Lagarto, El Venado, and La Tigra camps and their locations near the border zone.

CABEZAS REPORTS LINKS BETWEEN CIA, FDN

PA220107 Managua International Service in Spanish 0020 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] A dozen Americans, most of them CIA agents who have led the mercenary group FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] in Honduras, have been identified by the Nicaraguan Intelligence Services. Guerrilla Commander Omar Cabezas made this announcement yesterday, adding that since 1980 a specialized team has been operating in Honduras, organized by the Reagan administration to train the Somozist mercenaries, whose chief is U.S. Army Colonel Raymonds.

Omar Cabezas also said that Major West was another agent and that he was a subordinate of Raymonds, who served as a liaison between the Honduran Armed Forces General Staff and the FDN task forces, coordinating logistical support for the counterrevolutionaries.

Concluding, Commander Cabezas said that to date the mercenaries led by these CIA agents have murdered over 11,000 Nicaraguans, pointing out that this means 1,833 crimes per year, 152 per month, 5 citizens per day.

John Singlaub is considered a key figure linking the mercenaries with the Reagan administration, various press reports said today. Singlaub is a retired U.S. Army general and is considered the center of the complex network linking international fascists, counterrevolutionaries, millionaire investors, genocidal individuals, and U.S. Government officials. He is the head of the Anticommunist League which has placed three of its members in action posts (puestos de accion) in the U.S. Embassies in Guatemala, Costa Rica, and the Bahamas.

HONDURAS ASKED TO RETURN HIJACKED PLANE

PA250346 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Nicaragua again requested today that Honduras return a small Nicaraguan-owned plane that was taken to Honduran territory by several hijackers on 13 September. At the same time, Nicaragua requested the arrest of the hijackers, if the Honduran Government has not yet done so. It should be recalled that when the hijackers flew the plane into Honduras they were presented as heroes by a certain sector of the Honduran press.

LABOR LEADER MORENO CALLS FOR WAGE INCREASE

PA250341 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Roberto Moreno, leader of the communist wing of the Central for Union Action, CAUS, has said that we need a real wage increase. The communists disagree with President Daniel Ortega, who told reporters that there will be no further wage increase because under the present circumstances it would serve only to increase inflation. He said that the government will try to lower staple prices and that the people should take into consideration the crisis created by the U.S. aggression. Let us listen to what Roberto Moreno had to say:

[Begin recording] There have been three wage increases so far this year, but they have been an illusion, because prices of goods have also increased, and the workers' purchasing power has dropped, as has the per capita income of Nicaraguans. What Commander Ortega said just confirms the continuation of a policy that has not only not increased wages but has substantially lowered them. The workers have been hit by inflation. I think the government should revise its wage policy. I think Commander Ortega's views are wrong, even if they represent the Sandinist government's economic policy.

The production of goods and all activities linked to production are the foundation for the development of society. The productive forces are the ones that promote production and the country's economy. Among the productive forces, the most important is represented by the workers. Whenever a government talks about encouraging the productive forces, it must first realize that the working forces, represented by the workers, should be encouraged. This can only be achieved through a true wage increase, better living and working conditions, and material incentives. [end recording]

FURTHER COVERAGE OF VISIT BY POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

Tours School With Raul Castro

FL241838 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, PZPR, and president of Poland's Council of Ministers, this morning visited the Major General Carlos Roloff School, accompanied by Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and FAR minister.

The distinguished guest and the delegation he heads were received with military honors by the administration, officers, teaching staff, and cadets. The school's director Colonel Engineer Ricardo Munoz explained to them that the school trains future officers as engineers in the communications and chemical defense specialties and command cadres.

Jaruzelski and his entourage also learned that the school was founded on 2 September 1983 and, that on 13 October of that same year, it was named after Major General Carlos Roloff on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army.

The Polish head of state visited the museum of the outstanding international patriot, also a son of Cuba, as Antonio Maceo called him. They toured the Cuban-Polish and Cuba-USSR friendship rooms, special classrooms, and the cadet's club.

Upon completing his tour, the PZPR first secretary thanked the school's administration for the reception and attention given to them and said he had felt at home there.

Farewell Ceremony Held

FL242342 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] The Cuban people once again were a gala testimony of friendship at the Jose Marti International Airport during the farewell ceremony for Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and president of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, accompanied by the top Polish leader and his delegation. Also attending the official farewell ceremony was Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and FAR minister.

The farewell ceremony began with the Cuban national anthem followed by the Polish anthem. After receiving the honor guard chief's statements, Jaruzelski and Fidel Castro reviewed the troops. The distinguished visitor, accompanied by the top Cuban leader, then greeted the Cuban Politburo, Secretariat, and Central Committee members, as well as representatives of the diplomatic corp accredited in Cuba.

After receiving a warm farewell from Fidel and Raul Castro as well as other Cuban leaders, Jaruzelski left while the people waved flags and affectionately said farewell.

Sends Castro Appreciation Message

FL250133 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Following is the message sent to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro from Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski who is on an airplane on his way to the United Nations.

Dear Comrade Fidel: On leaving the hospitable land of the sister country Cuba, I wish once again with all my heart to thank you, Comrade Fidel, the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, and the Cuban Government for the warm acceptance of our delegation during its official friendship visit.

We are greatly impressed by the achievements of socialist Cuba, the patriotic and internationalist attitude of the Cuban people, and by the beauty of your country. We wish to express our great pleasure in the conversations held which enriched our knowledge and will ultimately serve to strengthen friendship as well as the development of multifaceted cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples.

I send you, dear Comrade Fidel, the Communist Party of Cuba, and all the Cuban people, our most sincere wishes for new and great success in the construction of socialism and in the realization of a peaceful, active international policy.

Signed: Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and premier of the People's Republic of Poland.

Warsaw TV Interviews Castro

LD251946 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Interview by unidentified reporter with President Fidel Castro; date, place not given; recorded]

[Text] A special representative of TV news asked Cuban leader Fidel Castro for his assessment of General Jaruzelski's visit.

[Reporter] We Poles are very satisfied with the visit, it shows on our faces. Are you satisfied?

[Castro, in Spanish with superimposed Polish translation] I am very satisfied; we awaited the visit for a long time. It was a meeting of friendship, brotherhood, and solidarity, which happened after difficult [word indistinct] experienced by Polish people. At this moment when difficulties are behind you, although you are still facing colossal work, we are beginning to see the fruits of an intelligent and wise policy, a revolutionary one. I have no doubt about the success of the policy, and it is with great joy that I convey expressions of great respect for Comrade Jaruzelski; I have known him for a very long time. We are able to appreciate him, despite the fact that we are so far away, and we know that great responsibility rests on his shoulders. We also know what extraordinary efforts he made for the good of the Polish people in very difficult moments.

I remember when I was in Poland Comrade Jaruzelski invited me to military maneuvers. He said come with us, you will certainly feel good among us, and indeed I felt very, very good with Comrade Jaruzelski side by side with heroic soldiers and officers of the Polish People's Army.

[Question] All commentators agree that you were able to communicate well despite language difference.

[Castro] Very well indeed, not only due to common ideals, but also because we had excellent interpreters.

[Question] Thank you very much.

[Castro] I wish you a pleasant journey and success in New York.

FURTHER ON CASTRO PROPOSAL TO CANCEL MEXICAN DEBT

FL232203 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1915 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Statement by Fidel Castro at Latin American Press Forum on Regional Financial Crisis at Havana's Palace of Conventions; date not specified -- recorded]

[Text] We will depart from here with a strong conscience because of the necessity to get to the bottom of several problems. We will not come up with conclusions. We will not come up with conclusions but we will develop a conscience. All of us will develop a profound conscience. It will be derived from the quality of the meetings, debates, seriousness, profoundness, from the enthusiasm here, despite the laws of nature after waiting hours and hours to be recognized. No one wants to keep what he feels to himself. Everyone wants to make their contribution. It would be difficult and I do not think it would be advisable to give instructions in a meeting. I do not think anyone could give instructions here. Everyone has to come to his own conclusions. If we are talking about the people reaching their own conclusions, we also have to arrive at our own conclusions. As I said, we cannot wait for a miracle to solve our problems. We know that a miracle will not occur.

On the other hand, we can expect catastrophe, a new catastrophe that can aggravate this situation. I think that the best kind of solidarity we can give Mexico -- I am convinced of it at this time -- is to require the creditors to discontinue the collection of debt payments. I am convinced that these are the instructions we need to give.

I am going to send a telegram of condolence now. Just imagine, we know what Mexico's difficulties have been and the risk that oil prices will continue to drop. We know. We know all the problems, the statistics. At this moment, under the circumstances of a natural catastrophe, what kind of true aid can we offer Mexico that can be felt? I do not know how to require the termination of the creditor's collection of payments. They are collecting 12 billion. If in one year they do not collect 12 billion from Mexico, Mexico will have 12 billion. It would be better if they stopped collecting indefinitely.

I am convinced that at this moment, at this hour we should make our goal the termination of creditor's collection of payments that are being extracted from Mexico because Mexico is in the midst of destruction and death. The creditors will be extracting the country's resources at a time when they are badly needed.

As I said in the beginning, I think these things help integrity. You asked how we could battle for Mexico whose problems we are familiar with. To battle for Mexico is to battle for everyone else, to battle for ourselves because at this moment there surely are waves of sentimental solidarity. We will transform that sentimental solidarity into real solidarity with the Mexican people. [applause]

BRAVO HOLDS TALKS WITH NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

FL251608 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, has held official talks with a delegation of the National Assembly of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan delegation is headed by a representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Humberto Solis. Solis asserted that the unity of the Cuban people in bulding their revolution is the best experience the Nicaraguan delegation will take with them.

Severo Aguirre and Jose Aranaburo, vice president and secretary of the National Assembly of the People's Government, respectively, also participated in the official talks.

CUBA, USSR JURISTS SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL

FL260105 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] A cooperation protocol between the Soviet Association of Jurists and the Cuban National Union of Jurists was signed today in Havana for the purpose of reinforcing the ties between the two organizations: The document was signed by Francisco Varona, vice president of the Supreme People's Tribunal, and Sergey Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, both in the name of the presidency of the jurist's organizations from their respective countries.

Gusev is heading a delegation from the USSR Supreme Court. This morning, Gusev and his delegation placed a floral wreath at the Jose Marti Monument in the Plaza of the Revolution. Also this morning, the Soviet delegation met with Severro Aguirre del Cristo, vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, and discussed several topics.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS ROMANIA 24 SEP

FL241945 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas today arrived in Bucharest, Romania to explore possibilities of bilateral trade between the two countries. The Cuban leader was received at the Otopeni Airport by Romanian Foreign Trade Vice Minister Ion Stanciu.

Visits Albania 25 Sep

FL252120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas traveled to Tirana, Albania, today after having examined bilateral trade for 1985 in Romania. In Tirana, where he will remain until this Saturday, Cabrisas and the local authorities will study the trade protocol for the 5-year period 1986-1990.

Further Reports

For other media Accounts of the visits to Romania and Albania by Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas, see the Romanian section of the 25 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, the Albanian section of 27 September, and subsequent issues.